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INDEX.

- "A VAGRANT DIGESTION," by Mrs. J. H. Riddell 163
Abercrombie's, Dr., cough-mixture 932
Aberdeen Chemists' Society excursion 72
— First Chemists' Association 633
Acid, b. racie, Tuscan production 93
— carbolic and London vestries 2
— — and Parliament 774, (edit.) 798, 806, 814; Calvert & Co.'s opinion 843; (edit.) 862; 876, 903, 930
— — liquified (Boa) 860
— — poisonings 4, 34, 70, 100, 132, 204, 267, 352, 353, 380, 412, 414, 463, 496, 499, 524, 557, 559, 623, 683, 716, 745, 782, 815, 850, 881
— — earthy 437
— — chronic and glycerine 97, 200
— — gynaecoid, preparation of 144
— — nitric, constitution of 914
— — oxalic, new method of detection, &c., 723
— — sulphuric, at Mt. Morgan 797
Acorn poisoning 525
Aclat, Sir P. (portrait) 8
Adams, Webster & Co. (lim.) 323
Adulteration, Loc. Govt. Bd. on 702 (see Legal—Sale of Food and Drugs)
Africanisation and *Printers' Int.* 317; horn-blowing in London 546; on postage stamps 546
Advertisers' dinner 3
Advertising by dentists 864
Aerated waters, bacteriology of 395
Albumen in seeds of leguminosae 408
Alcock, F. H., presentation to 693
Alcohol, absolute, notes on (Squire) 118; test for 323
Alkali exports 509
— — manufacture Unit. Kingdom (edit.) 116
— — trade strike 35
— — — and coal dispute 101
Alkermis, syrup 123
Allison, E. & H. (lim.) 415
Almes, scarcity of 49
Alpine hut pharmacies 414
America (see United States)
— — pharmacv in, aspects of (edit.) 115, 154, 365, 376
American Medical Co. (lim.) 861
Amsterdam market (see Cinchona)
Anemia, treatment of 192
Anesthetics, local dental 199, 931
Analyses, Somner-et House, magistrature on 496
Analysts' charges 530, 651
— — fees 747
— — Public Society of, ann. mtg. 102
— — — salary reduced 590
— — salaries 747
Angina pectoris, treatment of 193
Aniline dye-trade crisis (Germany) 709
— — — industry report (Germany) 817
Annatto-liquid 906
Antirheumatism, new remedy 897
Apothecaries (see Ireland)
Apples, briar 534
Armenian paper 256
Arrowroot production (W. L.) increase 674
Arsenic as poison and medicine 63
— — mining 195
Asphalt mines in Syria 472
Asthma remedy 180
Astrale Syndicate (lim.) 898
At the counter 145, 396, 436, 756
Auerbach quinine-factory, false report 197
Australasian news (see various colonies)
Australia acacia gum-trade, 514
— — death of oldest chemist 472
— — native gums 514
Austrolite, a new explosive 563
BACTERIOLOGY LECTURES 910
Baking-powder 177, 493
Baldness and scalp disease remedy 234, 435
Balm, of cerline 176
Balsam of Judea 846
Bankruptcy reports, &c. (1893) 59;
— — Antibiotic Syndicate Co. (lim.) 916;
— — Board of Trade statistics 509; Best, J. 331, 456; Biggs, W. 80; Cohen, E. M. 899, 916; Corrie, W. 899; Court, A. 271, 453, 500, 609, 755; Dobson, F. A. 577; Duncan, A. 477, 685; Evans, J. 15, 271; Firminger & Behrend 53, 135; Forbes, W. 836; Fulleylove, W. 271; George, Jos. 797; Gibbins, H. J. 56, 136; Gibbins, J. B. 725; Goodliffe, G. 726; Griffin, John 14; Grunett, Thos. 633; Helliwell, J. 836; Henden, W. 734; Hollings, H. E. 899; Ibbotson, Mrs. Jane 603, 726; Johnson, P. A. 577, 755; Jones, J. E. 477, 500, 535, 577; Jump, Thos. 222; Manchester Patent Lint Co. 55, 251; Melhuish, T. B. 104; Merritt, F. 14, 80; Morgan, A. H. 735, 836; Neale, G. 56, 80; North Birmingham Drug Co. 457, 503 (see Tibbatts); Pitt, Geo. 222; Plint, F. A. 726, 785, 833; Purrett, John 609; Reid, D. N. 609; Rickard, A. J. 135; Rippon, E. 836; Sterilinc (lim.) 222, 271, 350; Stizaker, S. 785; Stocker, A. L. 55, 81; Swift, J. 360, 385, 535; Tibbatts, A. 535, 785; Turpin, J. R. 899; Watts, J. H. & Co. 112, 633; Westmoreland, W. H. 14, 81; White, W. J. 755, 835; Wigraker, S. E. S. 271; Williams, M. 55, 112; Wilson, W. J. (dividend) 899
Barbara's or Barber's mixture 846
Bark sales, bidding at 491
Barnes Soap Co. (lim.) 11
Bay rum formula 932
Bay-shooting in S. France 347
Bear (see Whiskers)
Beer-powder for healing 93
Bee-wax (see Wax)
Belfast (see Ireland)
Belgium, foreign pharmacists in 415
Belt scholars (1893) 209
— — — scholarship regulations 429; ditto, by a Belt scholar 513
Belladonna plaster liquid (Naylor) 255, 346
Benzol Doximes 914
Benzoin, Siam, estimation of 534
Bicycle (see Oils)
Billard ball colouring 350, 378
Bird-lime formula 98
Birmingham Midland Pharmaceutical Association 469; address by Dr. Symes 660, 693
— — — presentation to hon. secretary 693
Bismuth glycerole 264
— — in medicine 3
— — Mexican 354
— — oleate 202
— — phenol (Von Heyden) 576
— — Tasmanian 533
Bite-wax formula 811
Bitters, Angostura, sale of 637 (see Hop)
Blackheads (see Comedones)
Blacking, harness 780
Bladders, to renew 932
Bleaching-powder manufacture U.S. 771
Blocker's powder and dust 908
Blow-pipe, new arrangement 182
Blue, soluble 32
Board of Trade statistics 837
Boiler incrustation powder 907
Bologna phosphorus 324
Bolton Pharmaceutical Association 638
Books on:—
— — baldness and hair generally 619
— — British wild flowers 66
— — counter-prescribing 521
— — dental surgery 32, 64
— — electro-plating 521
— — family medicine 811
— — microscope 492
— — natural philosophy 811
— — oils and varnishes 680
— — perfumery 620
— — pharmacy 129
— — physiology 844
— — prescribing 98
— — spectroscopy 378
— — spermatorrhoea 520
— — stains and varnishes 465
— — surgery 98
— — teeth extraction 554, 907
— — vinegar, cider, and fruit wines 521, 877
— — water-analysis 98
Boroglyceride, formula 906
Botanists and their diplomas 236
Boots (lim.), meeting 682; (edit.) 728 (see Company Pharmacy)
— — brown leather, polish 619, 620
— — white cream for 522
Botany (see Plants)
Bovril (lim.) dividend 204
Bowling & Govier (correction) 31
Boxes, wooden, to render grease-proof 712
Boys, errand (sketch) 175
Brass-polish 493
Brazil soap and perfumery manufacture 207
Bread-making by chemical means 727
Bread, microbes in 815
Breeches-ball 812
Brennidge, R. H. (personal) 554
Brewers (see Exhibition)
Briar apples 584
Bridge of Allan Mineral Wells Co. 39
Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy 697, 638, 805; (examination) 825; prizes 881; smoking-concert 881
Brightstowe & Newman (lim.) 415
Brilliantine formula 189
British Association 331; (edit.) 445; 1835 meeting 523
British and Foreign Mineral Water Co. (lim.) 329
— — Columbia Pharmaceutical Association 355
— — Medical Association meeting (edit.) 218; report 223, 236; next meeting 237
— — White Lead Co. (lim.) 754
Briton Ferry Aerated Water Co. (lim.) 93
Bromide market (edit.) 605
Bromoforn, pharmacy of 804
Brunner, Mond & Co.'s dividend 325
Brunton, Dr. Lauder (portrait and address) 530; (edit.) 536
Brust the formula 812
Bryony, active principles of 310
Bugs, how to exterminate 233, 377
Burglaries 623, 782, 849
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.'s excursion 69
Burroughs's, S. M., gift to Dartford 353, 783, 849
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s employees' dances 682; excursion 35
Business changes 58, 81, 124, 195, 217, 499, 507, 527, 528, 573, 633, 657, 730, 783, 801, 850, 918
— — shady (edit.) 253
Butter-colouring 870; Danish 506
"C. & D." COMPLIMENTS 375, 606
— — Diary (1894), opinions concerning 856, 897
— — recipes 176, 342
— — Supplements (summer issue) 140
Caffeine delirium 389
— — preparations, efferves. (Ongli) 295
— — cit. eff. U.S.P. 522
Calthorp Bros. (lim.) 861
Cambrion essence 907
Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association 332, 603, 659, 725, 752, 859
Camera, sale of (prosecution) 70
Campbell cash chemist (lim.) 565
Camphor-ball 342
— — naphthalin, perfumed 119
— — refining in Japan (illust.) 178
— — supply of 197
Canary-grass in Edinburgh 914
Canary-seed, Moroccan 613
Cape Colony Medical Council 134
— — Pharmacy Board meeting 395, 835
— — pharmacy in 7, 161, 363
Caputine, maker of 536
Carbohydrates (E. Williams) 752
Carbolic (see Acid)
— — Smoke-ball Company and Canon Fleming 19
— — soaps and dogs 255
Carbon-dioxide, apparatus for gravimetric determination (Hoseason) 303
Carboy, blood-red colour for 522
Carlsbad salts (see Legal Trade-marks)
Carminative, infants 324
Carminative analysis 199 (see Colouring)
Carntyne Chemical Company (lim.) 826
Cats (see Veterinary)
Cattle (see Veterinary)
Caustic soda, composition 345
Cement for microscope work 492
Cement, pipe-repairers' 350, 378
— — transparent 182
Census, chemists, &c. 363
Cerate, Indian 177
Chalk (see Precipitate)
Chalon r testimonial 782
Channel Islands, sale of medicine, fine for 737
Chapman, J. & Co. (lim.) 893
Charcoal, animal, as pill excipient 487
Charcot, Dr. (see Deaths)
Chemical and Electrolytic Syndicate (lim.) 415
— — Society meetings 683, 751, 857, 914; new members 857
— — trade and labour question (edit.) 830
— — — dividends (Germany) (edit.) 701
— — — strike 35
— — vapour, &c., unisance 353, 525
— — workers, Commission of Inquiry 237; distress amongst 747
— — works, accidents, 72, 134
Chemist and Druggist (see "C. & D.")
Chemistry, Institute of, examinations' results 336, 910
— — — laboratory 69
— — — glacial, &c. (Evans) 78
— — Institute of, laboratories 855
Chemists Aerated Mineral Water Association report 717; meeting 757
— — Assistants' Association meetings 563, 607, 638, 632, 723, 752, 802, 822, 858, 886, 914
— — — charged with assault 848, 910
— — — with theft 353, 470, 910
— — — unequalled, prescribing 533
— — (see Prescribing)
— — alleged assault by 459; acquittal 533
— — and landlord 537, 572, 584, 604, 618
— — — town councils 650, 632, 716, 718
— — assaults by 623
— — charged with murder 227
— — — illegal operation 470, 590;
— — acquittal 683
— — committed for debt 590
— — "cutting" business 322, 347
— — debts (see Legal) 650, 769, 867, 890
— — embezzles, conviction 413
— — Federation proposed 308, 339, 346, 638; (edit.) 729, 803
— — lunatic sent to asylum 4
— — mistake, alleged 834
— — number of, in Great Britain 221, 366
— — prescribing (unqualified) 558 (edit.) 634; corresp. 673; (edit.) 760, 810
— — sent to workhouse 716
— — suicide, attempted 815, 849
— — veterinary, title (see Veterinary)
— — wife sues for slander 204
Chicago (see Exhibition)
Chilblain ointment, &c. 403, 907
Child (see Infant)
China, European medicines in 38
— — industrial progress 104
— — medical school in 103
— — produce, price of 533
"China Town," doctoring in 912
Chlorate of potash, export of 546
Chlorine, liquified 328
Chlorodyne, so-called non-poisonous 703
— — veterinary, formula 811
Chloroform, death under 910; experiments (edit.) 85
Cholera dispensing 493, 551
— — epidemic 5, 381
— — precautions 100
— — remedy 896, 902
Chrysarobin (Millard) 174
Cider, apple 408
Cinchona, alkaloids r. opium (edit.) 759
— — auctions (Amsterdam) 28, 61, 321, 345, 374, 491, 518, 550, 645, 710, 738, 803, 872
— — bark, market (edit.) 155
— — Java restricting price 401;
— — plantations 488
— — sale of Calcutta 746
— — supplies 94
— — trade (Hosenberg) 741
Cinchonidine, sulphate, decline of 674
Cineol, how to detect 144
Clarke, Sir A. (portrait) 698; apprenticeship of 719; and "C. & D." competition 742
Cleansing-fluid 151

- Clements & Co. (lim.) excursion 35
Cloves, Zanzibar, delivery contracts 547
Clumber House 311
CO₂ (see Carbon-dioxide)
Cocaine, solution for dentists 520
Cocoa frauds (see Epps)
Cod-liver (see Oils and Emulsions)
Cold cream (see Cream)
Colloidal belladonna (R. Wright) 285
Colombo Apothecaries Co. (lim.) 207
Colouring matters (red) 199, (carmine) 199 -
Combined Soap Co. (lim.) 250
Comedones, treatment for 234
Compagnie Française (chocolate) 195
Companies, new 11, 39, 93, 120, 195, 250, 374, 415, 477, 507, 565, 612, 641, 669, 705, 754, 826, 861, 898
Company pharmacy 728, 774, 809, 841, 873; (edit.) 894, 903
Competitions (see Post-card)
Condenser, upright 119
Congresses, chemistry, international (Brussels) 851
— Homeopathic 526; membership, 915
— International Chemical 239, 573
— International Medical 38, 317, 414, 817
— Pharmacological 207, 341; (edit.) 392; report 396; (Martin) 859
— Italy, pharmaceutical 329
— women's, Pharmacy (Chicago) 370, 399
Conline 310
Coultingham, A., Australian cricketer (portrait) 148
Consumption, treatment by ozonised air 591
Cooks' Drug Stores, Notts, excursion 101
Cooper, Wm., and nephews (correction) 31
Copaiba, African (Umney, J. C.) 302
Corder, Octavius (portrait) 277
Coriaria, infants 780
Cordite and *Pall Mall Gazette* 317, 357; in House of Commons 411
Corn, soft, remedy 521
— solvent 263
Corner for Students 68, 266, 410, 588, 622, 714, 848, 889
Coto-bark, report on (Elborne) 233
Cough-linctus 553 (see Whooping)
— mixture 342, 877; children's 832; Dr. Abercrombie's 932
— stomach, remedy 65
— tincture 780
Cream, cold 176, 256, 347, 845
— glycerine and lime 620
— hazeline 487
— of tartar, manufacture of 122
— polishing, for leather 349
Cremation (Sproatt) 822
Cricket reports 4, 34, 205, 352, 382
Croup and whooping-cough mixture 877
Cube market 642
Curative syrup 587
Custard (see Powder)
Cutch, adulteration of 134
"Cutting" business (see Chemists)
- DALTON, S. J., & Co. (LIM.) 374
Dandelion, to kill 65
Dartford Cottage Hospital 353, 783, 849
Davos Platz pharmacist boycotting 134; pharmacy, &c. 181, 885
Day, T. S., & Co. (lim.) 11
Deaths: — Adams J. 149; Alder W. 21; Allen, C. B. 227; Allen, G. 483; Ashworth, R. 227; Atherton, Kate P. 648; Baker, A. 149; Barford, J. G. 731; Bartlett, H. C. 256; Baxter, P. C. 698; Bell, J. 638; Bentley, Robert, 918; Best, E. S. 672; Blades, P. 899; Blomefield, Rev. L. 391; Boorne, J. 731; Botham, P. J. 73; Bowles, W. J. 507; Bramwell, R. 899; Bright, J. V. 523; Bromley, C. 770; Brown, A. T. 391; Brown, R. 899; Brown, W. V. 698; Burdwood, Grace 227; Bywater, G. 672; Cammell, G. A. 333; Carr, E. 698; Cammell, J. 333; Charcot, Dr. J. M. 328, 332; Charrington 457; Christmas, W. G. 611; Clark, C. F. G. 333; Clark, Sir A. 698; Calc, P. 57; Coleman, W. T. 826; Cooper, E. A. 899; Davies, R. E. 333; Davies, R. H. 801; Dick, D. L. 362; Dalley, Jos. 611; Dyson, J. E. 899; Edwards, H. 73; Evans, E. T. 73; Fairgrieve, T. 523; Francis, G. B. 827; Fuge, H. D. 113, 143; Glanville, H. C. 149; Good, T. 528; Green, F. 827; Hall, J. R. 391; Hall, F. G. 528; Hall, John 827; Harris, F. G. 73; Harrison, W. 899; Heaton, C. W. 507; Henry, J. F. 21; Heywood, Jos. 801; Howard, J. 528; Howe, T. 770; Howell, E. J. 113; Howell, W. 869; Hughes, E. 731; Jackson, P. H. 869; Jones, H. 457; Jones, R. R. 827; Judson, T. 672; Kemp, G. 827; Kilver, W. 334, 363; Lescher, J. S. 57, 79, 113; Lewis, T. 731; Luff, W. 801; McKesson, John 611; Maisch, J. M. 458, 592; Marshall, J. F. 731; Masson, E. 528; Maston, G. 149; Mathias, T. 391; Mawdsley, P. A. 57; May, John 698; Meredith, W. D. 801; Mulloch, R. 57; Myers, G. 528; Oertling, L. 391; Pearce, E. R. 699; Peller, G. S. 827; Perkins, T. 453; Pirie, Wm. 391; Prior, G. T. 827; Proctor, H. 801; Read, W. 839; Rhodes, T. B. 639; Savage, J. 483; Scott, B. 483; Selley, W. 731; Shaw, G. B. 458; Shaw, W. H. 699; Shirliffe, 458; Shrubsole, G. W. 149; Simpson, C. A. 73; Small, F. 611; Smith, F. J. 319; Smith, W. F. 73; Smith, T. 118 149; Smith, J. 458; Smith, R. J. 577; Spencer, T. 319; Steer, W. F. 73; Stevenson, W. 507; Strawson, J. 333; Thacker, R. E. 577; Thomas, A. O. 21; Thompson, H. 458; Thompson, H. 73; Tomlinson, C. K. 770; Townsend, J. F. 770; Tully J. 801; Tyndall, Prof. 827; Vennard, W. L. 672; Wade, M. 57; Walton, G. R. 458; Ward, B. 483; Wedge, W. E. 319; Weedon, J. 770; West, G. J. 73; Whiffen, A. H. 483; Widdows, H. 899; Wielobyecki, S. 458; Wigg, W. C. 611; Wild, P. 577; Williams, 918; Wilson, Geo. 472; Wilson, Isaac 577; Wilson, Alex. 577; Witte, Dr. F. 256; Wood, W. 339; Woodland, J. 731; Woolcott, C. 256
Decimal system in U.S. 488
Deaths of arrangement 25, 57, 106, 134, 217, 318, 342, 386, 418, 503, 535, 641, 726, 800, 899, 918
Dental diploma (Ireland) 341
— local anesthetics 199, 931
— tincture 176
Dentifrice, carbolic foaming 171
— charcoal 177
— Court, formula 176
— white-rose, saponaceous 176
Dentistry, educational information 438
— in Tasmania 796
Dentists, advertising, 865
Desiccated Coconut Co. (lim.) 250
Dewar's, Prof., research 204
Diamylon as an emmenagogue 180
Diamond researches (Moisson) 499
Diarrhea, &c., remedy 896
Diastatic action (see Starch)
Digestion, A. Vagrant (Mrs. J. H. Riddell) 163
Digestive syrup 846
Di-iodoform, what it is 854
Diphtheria mixture 180; remedy 919
Diseases, treatment and drugs for, treatise 192
Disinfectants: —
— fluid, formula 251
— for Boards of Guardians 2, 71, 413, 468
— London 34
— Bulgaria 500
— tablets 744
Dispensers, prison 405, 464
— naval hospital 447
Dispensing by doctors (corresp.) 30
— weights and measures 264
Dispensing notes: —
— alum and myrrh lotion 904
— antipyrin and salicylate of soda in powder 647
— bismuth and pot. iod. 31, 406
— boric acid, alum, and olive oil in lotion 32
— calamine lotion 777
— chromic acid and glycerine 97
— creosote in mixture 31
— dosimetric prescription 201, 233
— ergotin and silver oxide in pill 493
— ferri subsulphas. 376
— hydrarg. iod. rub. et sodæ bicarb. 519, 647
— iodoform emulsion 376
— iron cit. and quin. and pot. iod. 319
— iron, quin., pot. brom., and cit. of ammon. mixture 778
— Dispensing notes cont: —
— kauline and ung. zinci oleat. 97
— measure, question of 128
— menthol and phenol in pill 778
— lotion 905
— potass. iod. and ol. terebinth. 647
— potassium iod. and nit. 128
— pulv. trag. co. in mixture 647
— quinine, capsicum, and camphor pills 376
— quin. hydrochlor., with alkalies 348
— salicylate sodium with strontium bromide 519
— solutions, percentage 778
— strychnine mixture 406
— tinct. card. co. in mixture 348
— tinct. ferr. perchl. in ac. phosph. 128
Distillation, fractional (eucalyptus oil) 162
Divorce cases 651, 746, 816
Doek Board by-laws and acids 413
Doctors, dispensing by (corresp.) 30
— parish reprimanded 782
Dogs (see Veterinary)
Dragon's-blood tree (W.I.) 674
Drawback, perfume 642
Drink-cure, new 361; (edit.) 667
Drugs and diseases, treatise 192
— ash and moisture in 576
— crops, Continental 24
— for Boards of Guardians 74, 132, 206, 411, 469, 471, 496, 524, 527, 557, 624, 882
— price of, eighteenth century 146
— spurious (Greenish) 686
— statistics 96, 463, 616
Duckworth, Sir Dyce (portrait) 332
Dunelm Chemists' Assistants' Association, Maelwan's "Incomplete Pharmacist" 150
— Infirmary, sketch of 384
— medical school 850
Dusting-powder 521
Dye for whiskers 620 (see Hair)
Dysentery, treatment 180, 203
- EARLY-CLOSING (see Shop-hours)
East Lancashire Cash Drug-store Co. (lim.) 612
Easton's syrup (R. Wright) 293
Eau Sedative, 932
Ebor polish 342
Ecuador, pharmacy in 355
Eczema, treatment of 64, 180
Edinburgh: —
— Chemists' Assistants' Association 5, 724, 804, 859, 914
— ball 684
— District Trade Association 803
— Pharmacy Athletic Club 394, 471, 527
— students' supper 851
Education information, general and scientific 419-453; (edit.) 444
— pharmaceutical in France (edit.) 152
Effervescing saline 466
Egg-yulep, formula 65
— (see Powder)
Electro-magnetic Medical Plaster Co. (lim.) 39
Elixir phosphori U.S.P. 522; cascara sagrada B.P. 841
Embezzlement from chemists 100, 438, 526, 624, 652, 782, 815
Embrocation, chilblain 408
— formula 129
Emissions, nocturnal, remedy 679
Empire Drug Co. (lim.) 507
Employments, dangerous, inquiry into 642
— and London Chamber of Commerce 677, 683
Emulsions: —
— American cod-liver oil 487
— cod-liver oil 264
— — and malt 378
English White-lead Syndicate (lim.) 754
Epilepsy, tansy for 491
Epps & Co.'s cocoa, fraud upon 360, 453, 558
Ergotin, stable solution of 491
Erund (see Boys)
Essences: —
— Cambrian 907
— ginger, soluble 466
— kola, for syrup 350
— musk 323
— of smoke 907
— peppin 487
— Portugal, what it is 679
— toothache 846
— viola conct. (1-15) for syrup 324
— witch-hazel 259
- Ether, ozonic 466
Etymology, pharmaceutical 50
Eucalyptus (see Oil and Poisoning)
Evans, E. jun., testinomial to 236
Evans, J. J., social evening 883
Evans, Lescher & Webb's annual outing 205
Evans, Sir John (portrait) 77
Examinations: —
— Brighton Junior Association 823
— ignorant candidates, U.S.A. 605
— Ireland, apothecaries' assistants' 175
— — druggists', registered 625
— — pharmaceutical licence 5, 75; (questions) 75, 527; (results) 558
— — form of certificate 61
— Preliminary (results) 75, 210, 558; (questions) 76; 527
— — registered druggists' (results) 102
— — superintendents' names 419
— Major (results) 209, 560, 593, 656; extraordinary questions 539, 584, 617, 646, 742
— Minor (results) 106, 209, 560, 593, 656
— — candidates' experience (Edinburgh) 149
— Modified (results) 210, 560, 593, 656
— Preliminary (results) 210, 234, 639, 656
— — Dodds' guide to 322
— — questions 73, 560
— superintendents 818
Examiners criticised 200, 232, 261; Scotch 737; (portraits, &c.) 756, 818
Exhibitions: —
— Antwerp (1884) 384
— Brewers', report 627
— Chicago, reports (exhibits, see Trade Notes) 22, 42, 50, 107, 168, 155, 187, 247; judges 234; essential oils 334; perianthes, extracts, &c. 387; English druggists at 479, 504, 566, 640, 706
— — awards 506, 575, 590, 622, 665, 707, 731, 769, 801, 868
— — German awards 749
— — American awards 817
— Cookery and Food 632
— Cornish Fisheries (award) 326
— Madrid (1894) 356
— Oban 748
— Paris (1886) 719
— Photographic Society's 534
— Santiago 831
— "Sharks" 539
Explosions 840
— at chemistry lecture 747
— — Hewlett & Son's 326
— benzene 816
— carbolic acid 3, 9
— gas, compressed, fatal 653, 717, 746
— pharmacy destroyed 737
— phosphorus 851
Explosive mixture 96; new 563, 784
Ext. emulsi-fugie, U.S.P. 522
— convallaria fluid., U.S.P. 522
— eriodict. fluid., U.S.P. 522
— jalape, U.S.P. 522
— lappe fluid., U.S.P. 522
Eye-lotion 466
Eyebrows, scanty, lotion for 130
- FAIR TRADE (edit.) 668
Fussett & Johnson's excursion 3
Febrifuges, artificial (Davis) 866
Federation of chemists' associations 308, 339, 346, 638, 722; (edit.) 729, 803
Fehling's solution, Siebold's method 907
Ferguson's glycerine balm 176
Ferratin, what it is 854
Ferrein's pharmacy, Moscow 743
Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Bill 383
Fig (see Syrup)
Filter, Austrian army 472
Finger-nail varnish 906
Fires 3, 101, 203, 268, 329, 382, 413, 468, 525, 553, 559, 623, 652, 682, 716, 747, 815
— coloured, to make 129
— incendiary 33, 70, 496
Fla-biter, prevention of 195
Flower crops (Grasse) 197
— farming (India) 817
Fly-paper, sticky, formula 65
Fool, infants', formula 780
Foot-preserved 407
Foot-bill reports 782
Foot-powder, 256, 532
Foot-rot (see Veterinary)
Foote, Martinale & Smythe (lim.) 507
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (lim.) 132

Forge (bills) 497, 814; (cheques) 849
— orders 326, 353, 412
Formalid 123
Forster, John, & Co. (lim.) 565
Fowler Spécialité Co. (lim.) 93
Fowls (see Veterinary)

France :—

— accidents assurance society 503
— anti-septic medicaments, illegal sales of 471, 748
— cholera epidemic 5
— "cutting" pharmacy (Paris) 719
— dental school (Paris) 133
— disinfecting stoves (Paris) 816
— distilling, illicit, alleged, 37
— early closing 5, 205, 235
— first aid and pharmacists 499
— herbalists in 72
— honours for workpeople 527
— hospital outdoor relief 471
— ice-trade in Paris 499
— Legion of Honour decorations 383
— magnetism, free school of 527
— medicated wine and spirit question 503
— medicine, adulteration of 37
— mission to Chicago 354
— municipal pharmacists 591, 719, 884
— Paris Soc. of Pharmacy, officers 884
— pharmaceutical education (edit.) 152
— pharmacien deputies 233
— pharmacies, inspection of 103
— Pharmacists' Assistants' Assn. 238
— Pharmacists' Association 6
— honours for 103
— Pharmacy Bill, new 37, 102, 328
— riots in 72, 103
— Russian visitors and Pasteur 625
— School of Pharmacy prizes 851
— Society for encouraging national industry 471
— thefts 591
— trade-mark case 527
— vintage in (1893) 652
Francis, G. B. (portrait) 827
Frank charge of 814
Freckles, sun, remedy 536
Fresson, C. F. (lim.) 754

GANJA AND CHARAS 345

Gardner, Wm., employees' excursion 69

Gas-lights, incandescent 812

Gases, dissolved in water, apparatus (Trueman) 857

Gastric pain remedies 779

Gazette 7, 39, 81, 123, 136, 217, 256,

272, 337, 355, 394, 418, 477, 503, 554,

559, 610, 633, 653, 684, 726, 770, 800,

835, 856, 886, 919

General Electrolytic Parent Co. (lim.) 250

Gerard's herbal, Corder on 277; (edit.) 316, 346, 464

Germany :—

— alkali and chemical exhibits Chicago 504

— and Russia, tariff war 229

— aniline-dye trade crisis 703

— chemical trade of 197; dividends (edit.) 701

— medicinal herbs in 912

— Reichstag, members of 919

— soap legislation in 239

Gesso powder (see Powder)

Gilbert, Sir J. H., (portrait, &c.) 332

Gilbert and Lawes (Rothamsted Jubilee) 326

Ginger, spent, traffic in 530

— wine, green, formula 93

Glasgow & West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Assn., programme and meetings 607, 658, 694, 724, 802, 853, 915

— parish medicines 206, 527, 816

Glass engraving by electricity 310

Glycerates, &c. (P. Frankland) 751

Glyceric acid tannic 659

Glycerine and chromic acid 97, 200

— limes 908

— balsam 178

— starch glaze 234

Glycerole of peysin 878

Gua powder and chrysarobin (Millard) 174

Godfrey's cordial (18th century) 146

Godfrey's House, by Jos. Ince 511; a bottle relic 551, 584

Gold cure for drunkenness 123

— paint, to make 129

— testing 377

Golden-seal root, alkaloids of 576

Gonorrhea remedy 407

Gout mixture 342

— treatment of 193

Grass flower crops 197

Green-fly destroyer 65

Gripe mixture 492

Gum, use of 690

Guaicac, characteristics of 144

Guilders-wax (18th Century) 146

Gums :—

— examination, polarimetric 144

— hair formula 878

— kauri, alleged adulteration 483

— liquid 878

— spongy, remedy for 323

— syrup of 6

— trade and London dock charges 223

— tragacanth, Constantinople market 677

— gum 878

— lotions 65, 130, nursery 465; 522, 553, 903

— nit-destructor 844

— oil, nursery 520

— pflöcarpine lotion 619

— pomade 119, 177

— sulphur restorer 129

— toilet perfumed paraffin 408

— wash, balsamic 177, 907

— powder, rosemary 177

— walnut 521

Hall, Mrs. Ida (portrait) 635

Hallam, F., & Son (lim.) 612

Hanbury metallion at Kew 204

Hands, salve for 491

Harness blacking 780

Hartshorn dregs 98

Hasheesh, in Egypt (Mackenzie) 183

— Luke Sharp on 917

— preparation of 38

Hazeline-cream, formula 487

— trade-mark 519

Headache-powders 492

Hearn Wright & Co.'s excursion 524

Hednesford Drug Company (lim.) 825

Hemlock-fruit, alkaloidal strength (Parr and Wright) 291

Hemp Commission, India 207; (edit.) 253, 383

Herbalist, prescribing 634, 815

Herbarium, mutilage for 151

Hewlett, C. J., & Son's excursion 3

Heytesbury, Lord, and his chemist-tenant 537, 572, 585, 694, 618

Hill Bros. & Co. (lim.) 669

Histology, pharmaceutical (edit.) 729

Hoffmann House subscriptions 720

Hogg's Rodentia 494

Home Office (see Employment)

Homoeopathic (see Congress)

— Hospital (Chicago) 47

Hop-bitters Manufacturing Company's (U.S.A.) affairs 93, 200; Lupuline compound for 905

Horn-blowing in London 546

Horne's nest, how to preserve 744

Horse (see Veterinary)

— in chemist's shop 267

— poisoning, compensation 102

Hospital for Incurables, concert 589

— mismanagement, alleged 783

Hot-water bottle, india-rubber, to repair 931

Housemaid's knee, treatment 466

Hull, Ralph (lim.) 838

Humber Drug and Dispensing Company (lim.) 754

Hunter, John (portrait and sketch) 120

Hunting-breeches, to clean 129

— coat cleanser, rel 619

Hydrastis canadensis (see Golden-seal)

Hydrocarbon Products Syndicate (lim.) 477

Hydrocèle remedy 906

Hydrogen preparation 625

Hydrometers, Scarsbrick's 687

Hydroxyl and compounds (Turner) 857

Hypophosphites, note on 823

Ice-making apparatus 877

Iceland-moss syrup 810

Imperial Institute and work (illust.) 8, 134

Inceuse, composition of 535

Income-tax (see Parliamentary)

India, agricultural chemist for 207

— army apothecaries 345

— compounds in Bengal 817

— drug supplies, tenders for 784

India, flower-farming in 817

— sale of poisons in 103, 329

— stores, official, and supply 160

Indian brandy 350, 648

— cerate, formula 177

— oculists prosecuted 382, 470

Indiarubber, testing 144

Indigestion, treatment of 779

Indigo, artificial, and indigo-carmines (Levinstein) 688

— and natural 702

— salt 821

— synthetic 463

Infants' cordial and the Coroner 2

— formula 780

— food formula 780

— ischline, opium in 832

— preservative, formula 378, 492

— death from 496, 497, 526

Inflammation drops 98

Influenza (edit.) 365, 572, 748

— black powder for 811 (edit.)

— formula 829

— prescriptions 852

— remedy 844

Ink, faded, to render legible 520

— for mimeograph 844

— Indian, to obliterate 931

— powder 932

— shoemakers' 66

— stencil-plate 834

— type-ribbon 844

— violet, for rubber-stamps 32

Inland Revenue report 445

— Orders on medicinal tinctures and perfumery 703

— omnibus orders 717

Insomnia remedy 257, 522

Iodine solvent for 932

Ipecacuanha and English commerce (Holmes) 299

— de-emeticised (Bird) 299

— deterioration of, analyses of samples 84; (Attfield) 88

Ireland :—

— Apothecaries' Hall assistants' examination 591

— assistants, dearth of 591

— Belfast, trade movements in 498, 526, 718

— dental diploma 341

— drug-contracts 205, 327

— educational information 427

— examinations (see Examinations)

— Pharmaceutical Society and chemists' widows (edit.) 83, 417, 853

— and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 542

— — botany and materia medica curriculum 853

— — Council meetings 74, 241, 416, 540, 551, 652, 704, 853

— — election 498, 540; ditto of President 561

— — President's address 540

— — finances 541

— Royal Horse Show 353

— Ulster Pharmaceutical Association officers 911

Irish moss as cattle-food 202

Iron-and-quinine tonic 586

— subphosphate of 620

Isopropyl nitrite 310

Italy, new Pharmacy Bill 573; how to carry on business 643

Izal, price of 519, 552

JABORANDI-LEAVES, NEW SMALL 659; (T. H. Wardleworth) 802

Jahncke (lim.) 374

Jalap, general condition of market 538

Jamaica, chemical industry in 835

Japan, camphor-refining (illust.) 178; trade of 917

Java (see Cichoua)

Jelly, thymol, 744

Jeyes, Philadelphia & Co. (lim.) 374

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. (lim.) 132

Julep, egg, formula 66

KAMALA, EXTRACTS FROM 576

Kay's Essence (see Legal—Pharmacy Act, Ireland)

Keen, Robinson & Co. (lim.) 415

Kent & Sons' excursion 69

Kerosene, to destroy odour 151

Kilner, Wm. (portrait and sketch) 363

Koko-Marleopas Co. (lim.) 39

Kola (see Essence)

Kristallin, what it is 854

LABELS, GLASS, CEMENT FOR 492

Labour (see Chemical)

Lae bismuth 234

Lady doctors (American) 188; (Turkish) 817

— pharmacist (portrait) 105; (American) 187

Lambs (see Veterinary)

Lamp, sealing-wax 932

Lamp-petroleum, suggestions concerning 237

Lamplough, Henry (lim.), meeting and dividend 127

Lancashire Malt-vinegar Co. (lim.) 39

Landlord and chemist 537, 572, 585, 604, 618

Lanoline pomade, formula 350

— legal proceedings (see Legal—Benno)

Laudanum, administering, sentence for 237

Lavender salts, formula 128

Lawes & Gilbert (Rothamsted Jubilee) 326

Lawes Chemical Manure Co. dividend 352

Lead-poisoning inquiry 556

Lecture notes (1835) 635

Leetures, science, Liverpool 883

Leeds Chemists' Association 669

Legal queries :—

— agents' commission 32

— agreements between assistant and employer 348

— apothecaries' assistant, dispensing 905

— apprenticeship questions 519, 520, 778

— conveyance costs 494

— deed attestation 930

Legal reports:—

- Pharmacy Act—cont.*:—
 Verity (chlorodyne and laudanum) 106
 Vickers, J. (laudanum) 791
 Walker, Agnes (oxalic acid) 695, 769, 786
 White, R. (oxalic acid, &c.) 786
Pharmacy Act (Ireland):—
 Kelly (appeal, soothing-syrup) 246
 Kelly (arsenic) 37
 Leonard (Kay's essence, appeal) 205, 244; (bearing) 448, 473; a correction 551, 575; judgment 595, 602, 625
 O'Mullane (oxalic acid) 246, 665, 684, 768, 850, 915
 Pelan (appeal) 205
 Ruppert (skin-tonic) 216, 288, 330
Poisoned-flesh Act:—
 Harrison (Birmingham) 54
Sale of Food and Drugs Act:—
 baking-powder 385, 453; appeal 889
 cocoa (appeal case) 54
 coffee and chicory 55
 lard 626; warranty 736
 milk (Redwood v. Somerset House) 106, 411
 milk of sulphur 594
 paracetic 135, 331
 rhubarb, tincture of 237, 546, 783, 867
 sal volatile 915
 soda-water 135
 spirit of nitre and nitrous ether 24, 54, 735, 769, 915
 vinegar and acetic acid (see Vinegar) 24, 52, 87, 106, 135; (Scotland) 214, 331, 359; (warranty) 385, 501, 545, 558, 575, 663, 695, 783, 889
Spirits Act:—
 Black, R. (selling on Sunday) 471
 Bover's, H. (meth. tinct.) 850
 Collins, W. (meth. tinct.) 850
 Connor, Dr. S. (meth. tinct.) 850
 Lunn, H. 832
 Willbraham (meth. spt.) 468
Trade-marks Act:—
 Bayer, F. & Co. ("Somatose") 790
 Goodall, Backhouse & Co. v. the Birmingham Vinegar Co. ("Yorkshire Relish"—appeal) 768
 re Kutnow (Carlsbad salts) 269
Veterinary Surgeons Act:—
 Holbrook, A. (veterinary forge) 341
Weights and Measures Act:—
 Curtis, A. A. 746
General:—
 Alabone v. Morton 86
 Alkendorf v. Murgatroyd (wrongful dismissal) 216
 Allison v. General Medical Council (appeal) 24
 Anderton v. Ashurst (medical etiquette) 736
 Armitage v. Chapel trustees (ancient lights) 325
 Ayton and Saunders v. Machin 136
 Batey v. Universal Water-bottle Exchange, &c. 736
 Beecham v. Lindon 697; re Hamilton 734
 Benno Jaffé & Co. v. Richardson (Lanoline patent) 539, 584, 646, (illust.) 761 to 767, 792, 824; judgment 887
 Bradwell v. Ruppert (letting seats) 697
 Brand v. Ruppert (claim for profits) 558
 Bromley v. Gerrard (dentists' charges) 698
 Bush & Co. v. Thumwood (debt for essences) 652, 698
 Carswell v. Strangton (marmalade contract) 697
 Carter's Medicine Co. v. Knight (substitution-pills) 242
 Champion v. Birmingham Vinegar Co. (libel) 888
 Clarke v. Robinson 697
 Cottrell v. James (dentist's charges) 525
 Crosbie v. Cardwell (adulterated red oxide) 595
 Dart v. Electricity Supply Corporation 86
 Deutschmann v. Meacham (wife's liability) 890
 Edenborough v. Fernando (debt) 385

Legal reports:—

- General—cont.*:—
 Elliott (lim.) v. Jones (drugs in aerated water-bottles) 245
 Ellis v. Evans 135
 Epps & Co.'s cocoa, fraud 360, 453, 558
 Farina v. Fernando (debt) 34; Samuel v. ditto 590; Rogers v. ditto 890
 Fuerst, A. F., charge against 840, 872
 Great Southern, &c., Railway Co. v. Mallon (dog-bite) 80
 Gunn v. Wolf (chemicals) 556, 588
 Hadila v. Fordham (Pynka trademark) 216, 696, 835
 Harness (see Medical Battery Co.)
 Hecker v. Shearson (amm. sulph. deal) 205
 Hill v. Herbert (stoppered bottles) 594, 662
 Hostetter v. Hostetter (patent-medicine will case) 7
 Howard v. Jessop (wine shares) 791
 Hunt v. Auchinachie (debt) 558
 Ingram v. Russell (slander) 206
 Keating v. White 471; v. Foster 623; v. Russell 664; v. Coats 734; v. Blumberg 767
 Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway v. Smith (carriage) 213
 Lea & Perrins v. Roberts (Worcester sauce) 242
 Learey v. Smallbone (sale or return) 868
 re Levermore (precipitated chalk) 453, 473, 501, 623
 Liebig Extract Co. v. General Steam Navigation Co. 24
 Long firm frauds 558
 re Macdonald, Sons & Co. 245, 696
 McGrath v. Jones (advertisements) 868
 Manchester Infirmary and its nurses 735
 Markham v. Prestou (medicine-agency) 890
 Marshall & French v. Blumann (olive-oil contract) 215
 Medical Battery Co. prosecution 717, 747, 814
 Montgomerie v. Paterson (extract of malt-herb patent) 37
 Moore v. Wilson 652
 Nicoll v. Samson (used aerated-water bottles) 696
 Pantin v. Jeffries 469
 Papé v. Westacott (a lease question) 735
 Parr & Co. v. Ingerer (debt) 890
 Perry, Davis & Co. v. St. Kruger (Pain-killer trade-mark) 240
 Pharmaceutical Society v. Sleight (patent cough-mixture) 696
 Pohl v. Macnaghten 325
 Purcell v. Evans & Co. (action for running over) 600
 Quinnbeck v. Caspers (delivery refused) 792
 Robertson v. Marza Manufacturing Co. (adverts.) 835
 Rogers v. Macdonald (dental-dressing accident) 791
 Ruppert v. Knives 835
 Sandford v. Greville (surgical instruments) 735
 Savory & Moore v. Armitage 868, 890
 Saxlehner v. Apollinaris Co. 246, 662
 Saxlehner v. Dnbessich 246
 Scholastic Medical Association v. Russell (Commission) 791
 Scott v. Attridge 697
 Sequah v. Allen (electric machine) 497
 Shout v. Ashford (malicious prosecution) 737
 Smith v. Morrow (advertisement payment) 268
 Spratt's Patent v. Burgess 135
 Tidman v. Carlton 916
 Tilbury Railway Company v. Barnes (debt) 915
 Truefitts (lim.) v. Collins 735
 Watson v. Nicoll (shop-fittings) 883
 Williams v. Eady (phosphorus in schools) 242
 Williamson v. Cohley (cattle-oils agency) 735
 Legislation in 1893 508
 Lescher, J. S. (obit.) 79
 Leslies (lim.) 374
 Letter posted, destroying 736

- Lewis's (lim.) 39
 Licences (see Wine), Medicine-stamp and chemists' (edit.) 700
 Lift accident 2
 Lime, chlorinated solutions 310
 Limes and glycerine 908
 Linctus, cough 553
 Lin. terebinthina 618, 647, 711, 845
 Liniment, chilblain 907
 — mercurial 180
 — white 492, 521, 679
 Linseed-meal, adulterated 72
 Liquor bismuth. co. 324
 — caulophylli et pulsatille 128
 — copaiba, cubeba, et buchu 466
 — croci 151
 — Enonym, et pepsin. co. 129, 521
 — rosa dulc. 408
 Lignocice-root trade 38
 Lithium nitrate (Dott) 301
 — salts, purity of (Bowden) 301
 Liver mixture 350
 Liverpool Chemists' Association 659, 802, 804, 886
 — market reports 23, 61, 96, 127, 197, 321, 345, 374, 404, 463, 490, 518, 583, 615, 645, 676, 710, 740, 774, 839, 872, 902
 — Pharmaceutical Students' Society meetings 609, 694, 752, 821, 858
 Local Government Board on adulteration (edit.) 702
 Lombard Manufacturing Co. (lim.) 565
 London Chamber of Commerce, chemical section, meeting, 677, 683, 840
 — commercial sale-rooms 841
 — County Council, chemicals for 525
 — — disinfectants 34
 — — veterinary surgeon 70
 — Holborn disinfectants 332
 — Islington Vestry and chemists 2
 — Western Chemists' Association 658, 717, 914
 Long firm frauds (see Legal)
 Loretin, what it is 854
 Lotions, skin 176, 492, 846, 908; wounds 907 (see Hair)
 Lucifer-matches, inventor of 384, 482
 Llynvi, &c., Aerated-water Co. (lim.) 641
 MACLEWAN'S "INCOMPLETE PHARMACEUT" 150
 McKenna & Co. (lim.) 641
 Mager, W. K. (personal) 384
 Maibeu, J. H. (personal) 796
 Maish, Professor J. M. (portrait and sketch) 357
 Mair, William (personal) 498
 Malt extract and cod-liver oil 202, 521
 Malta, chemists' assistants in 30
 — dentist wanted 38
 Malto-germ extract Company (lim.) 374
 Manchester, analyst explains 746
 — and the Pharmaceutical Society (correspondence) 63
 — Pharmaceutical Association meetings 609; (on federation) 722, 857
 Manicure softening lotion 98
 Manna collection, Sicily 686
 Marriages 21, 73, 227, 256, 319, 333, 391, 457, 483, 507, 528, 577, 611, 648, 731, 770, 869
 Matches, lucifer, inventor of 384, 482
 Matriculation (see Educational)
 May & Baker C.C. dinner 782
 May, John (portrait) 699
 Mayors, Pharmaceutical (portraits, &c.) 721, 770
 May's Drug-stores (lim.) 898
 Mecca, water from, estimation 857
 Medical and Dental, &c., Protection Society (lim.) 612
 — Council and the B.P. 814
 — education information 439 et seq.
 — gleanings, 257
 — unqualified practice 715
 Medicine, patent (see Revenue below)
 trade edit. 571; patent and quack (Tille) 883
 — poisonous patent, Mr. Frye's Question 319, 326
 — proprietary (French imitations) 128; poisons in (edit.) 666; composition of 851; new 896
 — importation into Italy 551
 — Stamp Acts (correspondence) 62; amending (edit.) 114
 — — and Notts Chemists' Association 101, 251; and Truth 101, 117, 327
 — — licences and chemists (edit.) 700, 743
 — — Pharmaceutical Council on 655

- Medicine Stamp, printing of 261
 — — Revenue, opinion of dealers 478; (edit.) 480; correspondence 519, 551
 Meggitt, Samuel & Sons (lim.) 612
 Mel Rose 466
 Mercuric chloride, estimation of 144
 Merritt, Fanny 755
 Metal-polishing paste, non-greasy 493
 Methylated spirit of ether, sale illegal 232
 — — drinking 783
 — — regulations 849
 Midland Pharmaceutical Association (see Birmingham)
 Mizriinu, what it is 854
 Milk sterilisation 559
 Mirrors, how to silver 554
 Mitcham harvest 260
 Mithridate 324
 Mixtures, Barbara's or Barber's 846
 — cough 342, 877; children's 907
 — croup 877
 — gripe 492
 — papain (alkaline) 493
 — rheumatic and gout 342
 — tie 349
 — whooping-cough 180, 408, 877
 Modelling wax 493
 Moisson's diamond recherches 499
 Mole, to remove hairs from 679
 Mollineux (lim.) 565
 Monsel's solution (see Iron)
 Moore, G. & Sons (lim.) 477
 Morphia in medicine, error 36; misuse in Hong-Kong 592
 Morris & Griffin (lim.), dividend 381
 Moss (see Iceland)
 Mouth-wash, alkaline 176
 Mucilage for herbaria-mounting 151
 Munro, Sons & Co. (lim.) 565
 Murder, chemist charged with 227
 Murure juice 491
 Mushroom species 559
 Musk-essence 323
 NAPHTHALIN CAMPHOR, PERFUMED 119
 National Drug Co. (lim.) 477
 Nerve sunff 130
 Nestlé's food at drug-auctions 125
 Nettle-rash, treatment 180
 Neuralgia, all about, and formulae 390; pill for 586; remedy 779
 Newhams (lim.) 669
 New Review and poisoning 51
 Newspaper opinions 610, 703, 800, 865
 New South Wales, Parliamentary return 240
 — — Pharmacy Bill 593, 913
 — — poisons schedule 240
 New York drug-market 231, 321, 374, 404, 463, 491, 518, 550, 615, 645, 676, 710, 774, 808, 839, 872, 902
 New Zealand Beef-extract Co. 472
 — census of chemists 105
 — Customs regulations 239
 — flora of 592
 — lady pharmacist (portrait) 105
 — pharmaceutical legislation in 514
 — Pharmacy Bill 240, 395
 — platinum in 514
 — rabbit pest 749
 — shop-hours in 239, 593, 797
 — tariff 864
 Nicholls, Wm., & Co. (lim.) 826
 Nicotine, importation of 815
 Nit (see Hair)
 Nitrates and acid chlorides 914
 Nitrates, Cash and Dunstan on 257
 Nomenclature, scientific 884
 Northern Drug Co. (lim.) 11
 Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association 382, 823
 — — and the Medicine-stamp Act 101, 251
 — and district illustrated 273, 274, 303, 311
 — pharmaceutical education (Prof. Clowes) 283
 Novelties, Notes on (see Trade Notes):—
 Automatic Paper Distributing Co. 601
 Barclay & Sons (Glenfield's fluid) 601
 Beecham's "Help to Scholars" 606
 Belden, E. & W. (boot-warmer) 479
 Berkefeld Filter Co. (filter) 258
 Bratby & Hinchliffe (glass-lined cylinder) 258
 Bnrroughs, Wellcome & Co. (suppository) 455; ("Kepler" spoon) 600; (aluminium syringe) 685
 Chemists' Association (lim.) (chest-protectors) 40

- Novelties, Notes on—cont.:—
 Chibnall, J. R. (nursery biscuit.) 453, 486
 Clark, S. & Co. ("Cabinet" gas-stove) 685
 Coulter Vaporiser Co. (vaporiser and inhaler) 685
 Fletcher, Russell & Co. (enamelled gas-burner) 479
 Fordham, W. B. & Sons (pulp-bins) 455; (cottage commodore) 601; (window-tickets) 601
 Glenfield's fluid (see Barclay)
 Hertz & Collingwood (kola champagne) 479, 657
 Hoffman & Scholtensack (salacetol) 606
 Kingzett's sulphur candles (see Sanitas)
 Kulu, B. ("Tanoeca") 601
 Maw, S., Son & Thompson (breast-shields, &c.) 399
 Mawson's Filter Co. (filter) 258
 May & Baker (cumphor tablets and scale preparations) 600
 Sanitas Co. (pocket inhaler) 258; (sulphur candles) 685
 Smith, S., & Co. (pharmaceutical wines) 399
 Tyer Rubber Co. (hot-water bottle and syringe) 455
 Tyer, Peter (patent postal-tube) 479
 Warwick Bros. (Wasmuth's corn-rings) 400
 Wood, Vincent (stock-cards) 606
 Novels, pharmaceutical 163, 282, 322, 347, 375
 Nurse's mistake 268
- ONLS:—
 — bicycle, formula 744
 — cod-liver (see Emulsion)
 — and malt 202; (predigested) 521
 — essential
 — French 483
 — in 18th century 147
 — Miteham harvest 260
 — old specimen 460
 — peppermint crop, America 530, 801
 — eucalyptus, the alleged poisoning by 375, 929
 — distillation (Helbing & Passmore) 152; tests 833; 921
 — tests for (Hill) 850
 — in India 103
 — lavender amm. solution of 349
 — of Kermes 932
 — peppermint, Miteham and Wayne County 334, 375
 — sambuci viride, 65
 — sandalwood sp. g. (Conroy) 290
 — squala, what it is 744
 — tea-seed 674
 — white, formula 176
 Ointment (see Unguentum)
 — chilblain 408
 — colouring 202
 — emollient 176
 — head, for children 619
 Oleum (see Oil)
 Opium and the Indian Govt. 228; in Victoria (edit.) 833
 — and Cichona alkaloids (edit.) 753
 — Chinese 472
 — Commission 239
 — market, Smyrna 93, 432, 615, 710, 774, 840, 872
 — preserving in China 38
 — sale of in San Francisco 233
 Otto (see Rose)
 Ozone, manufacture of (Auldrioh) 211
- PAINT:—
 — gold, to make 129
 — luminous 679
 Papain (P. Davis) 297, 347; mixture 493; (B. Kulu) 552
 Paper manuf. (Evans) 73
 Paracelsus quinquenary 817, 912
 Paraffinum molle 319
 Parasites and their hosts 858
 Parke, Surg.-Major 510
 Parker, Stearns & Sutton 345
 Parliamentary news:—
 — carbolic acid 774, 805, 814,
 — Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Bill, 393
 — Income tax 100
 — Medicine Stamp Acts 23
 — public analysts, dismissal 814
 Paste, polishing, metal, non-greasy 493
 Pasteur treatment statistics 573
 Pastilles, Dr. Lennox Browne's 877
- Patent Borax Co. (lim.) 612
 Patent medicines (see Medicine)
 Patents and specifications 121
 — vol. of abstracts 730
 Pears, A. & F. (lim.) dividend 603, 637; meeting 651
 Peas, preserved, copper in 36
 Pepsalia (see Trade-note G. G. Stern)
 Pepsin, essence of 437
 — glycerole of, formula 878
 Perfume crops in S. France 530
 — making in Brazil 207
 — trade in the East 133
 Perfumes 324
 — drawback on 642
 — eau de Cologne 176
 — Toilette 407
 — exportation in Rev. Order 703
 — for violet-powder 65
 — otto of rose crop 130
 — sacket 130
 — violet, artificial 625
 Permanganate solutions 865
 Peru, drug trade in 162
 Petroleum jelly (France) duty on 885
 — poisoning, antidote 877
 Pharmaceutical:—
 — Conference notices 36, 102; full report 273 to 310; president's address 277; formulary committee 304; officers 305; excursions 306, 303; smoking concert 308; proposed trade federation 308, (edit.) 312; echoes 346; photo 353; cost of mtgs., &c. 650; Committee meeting 349
 — educational information 419
 — mayors (portraits, &c.) 720, 770
 — Society (Great Britain) annuitants' election 854
 — — assistant secretaries 819
 — Bell Scholars (1893) 529
 — Benevolent Fund candidates 533;
 A. P. Towle & Son on 711
 — Council meetings 40, 208, (edit.) 221, 533, 653, 818
 — — and the Pharmacopoeia 820
 — — and Medicine-stamp question 655
 — evening meeting 686, 859
 — examiners 818
 — local secretaries' list 654
 — materia medica professorship 40
 — North British Branch examiners, new 737, 756; meetings 737, 750; evening meeting 860
 — opening of Session 529; address by Dr. Lauder Brunton 530, (edit.) 533
 — prizes 529
 — Redwood Scholar, 530
 — School of Pharmacy prizes 203
 — town councillors 650, 632, 716, 718
 Pharmacies, largest in world (Ferrin's) 143
 — wholesale in 18th century 146
 Pharmacology and the *Lancet* 28, 63
 Pharmacopoeia, British and General Medical Council 814; Imperial (edit.) 828; Latin titles 896, Canadian, probable (edit.) 82, International (edit.) 571; Swiss 384, United States, new (edit.) 16; essential oils of 157; (edit.) 394; new galenic preparations 400, 522; pharmacy and trade record of 1893, 920
 Phenosalyl, what it is 645
 Phosphorous accident (see Legal)
 Photographic Notes 124, 173; Convention, annual 71; goods, sale of (prosecution) 70; paste for mounting 521; printing on wood-blocks 124; retouching varnish 521; Society's exhibition 564; toning fixing bath for P.O. paper 407, 465
 Pig (see Veterinary)
 Pigott & Co. (lim.) 754
 Pills, eamonte 342
 — coating 151
 — laxative 180
 — liver 931
 — neuralgia 586
 — rheumatism, chronic 129
 — steel and pennyroyal 908
 — tie 342
 Pimples, remedy for 712
 Pipes, cement for 350, 378
 Piperazine quarrel 6
 Plants, medicinal (S. Leone) 21
 Plasters (see Belladonna)
 — porous, 250 years ago 123
 Platinum in New Zealand 514
 Plymouth Chemists' Association 469, 725
 Plymouth. cholera dispensing at 433, 551
 — materia medica class 438
- Pneumonia, croupous, medicine 257
 Poisons, sale of, India 103, 329, 897
 Poisonings (see Acid, Carbolic)
 — and the *New Review* 51
 — acetic acid 849; glacial 910
 — acoru 525
 — ammonia 34, 412, 682
 — arsenic 383, 682
 — bichromate of potash 100
 — Bow's liniment 328
 — caustic soda 624
 — chloral 71, 524, 555
 — chloroform 3, 4
 — corrosive sublimate 205
 — eucalyptus oil 239 (see Oils)
 — hellebore root 559
 — henbane-seed 34
 — hydrochloric acid 103, 101, 352, 413, 682
 — infant's preservative 493, 526
 — iodine 524
 — laudanum 2, 413, 496, 498, 525, 589, 843, 881
 — liniment 782
 — mercurial 153, 797
 — monkey-nuts 748
 — morphia 71, 203, 352, 624, 911
 — nitric acid 328
 — opium 883; query 933
 — — lozenges 498, 524
 — oxalic acid 35, 352, 834, 863, 910
 — pain-killer 132
 — potassium cyanide 205, 352
 — precipitate-powder 524
 — prussic acid 100, 267, 327, 380, 412, 468, 848, 910
 — soothing syrup 716
 — sp. ritine oil 382
 — strychnine 352, 497, 556
 — sulphuric acid 34, 412
 — toothache essence 414
 — vermin-killer 34 413, 683
 — weed-killer 205, 352
 — white precipitate 911
 Polish (see Paste) cream, for leather 349; for boots 522; brown leather boot 619, 620
 — Ebor 432
 — for brass 493
 Pomades 119; sulphonee 257; lanolin 350
 Port Tennant Chemical Co. (lim.) 120
 Posidon (lim.) 329
 Post-card competition (Summer Supplement) results 368, 400
 Potash (see Chlorate)
 Potass, chrom. as an indicator 310
 Potter & Clarke's outing 238
 Poultry (see Veterinary)
 Powders—
 — baking 177, 433
 — black, for influenza 811
 — Blocker's 908
 — cooling 554
 — custard 712
 — dusting 521
 — egg 712
 — foot 256, 932
 — Gesso 908
 — headache 492
 — tooth-ting 932
 — ink 554
 — tooth, carbolic 432
 — worn 554
 Powell, F. W., estate of 37
 Practical notes and formulae 151, 256, 319
 Precipitated chalk action 453, 473, 501, 626
 Precipitate, white, sale by apprentices 911
 Prescribing chemists (unqualified) 558, 588; (edit.) 634; corresp. 673 (edit.) 760; 810
 Prescriptions, ambiguous 403
 — dosimetric 201
 Preservative, boracic acid 201; infants' 378, 492; food 407
 Press opinions 610, 703, 803, 865
 Preston Drug & Stores Co. (lim.) 639
 Preventive drink 937
 Prison dispensers 405
 Prosser Roberts Co.'s excursion 70
 Pure Solidified Cacao Co. (lim.) 754
- QUEENSLAND
 — Chinese pharmacists, 852
 — financial crisis 103
 — Government analyst appointed 239
 — medicinal plants 913
 — Pharmaceutical Society, prosperity of 592
 — retrenchment policy 472; botanist dismissed 913
 Quicksilver
 — Russian output 197
 — South American 528
- Quinine and iron tonic 586
 — hydrochlorosulph. of 491
 — Indian, price of 401
 — prices, &c. (edit.) 895, 896
 — "rigging" 900
 Quintum, what it is 130
- RABBIT-POISONING IN NEW ZEALAND 749
 Red-fire 812
 Refuse-destroyer new 592
 Reichstag (see Germany)
 Remedies, new 854, 897
 Remington, Professor J. P. (portrait and sketch) 356
 Resorbin, what it is 854
 Review of pharmacy and trade of 1893, 920
 Reviews:—
 — Atfield's "Chemistry, &c." 443
 — Berdoe's "Origin, &c., of the Healing Art" 339
 — Brestowsky's "Handwörterbuch der Pharmacie" 89, 611
 — "B.Sc. Guide (London)" 15
 — Cotterell's "Syphilis" 893
 — Danaatt's "How to Become a Hospital Nurse" 611
 — Dutton's "Digestion and Diet" 15
 — Fleury's "Modern Household Medicine" 892
 — Hassall's, D., "Autobiography" 636
 — Hawcis's "Biography of Sir M. Mackenzie" 19
 — Lovibond's "Measurement of Light and Colour Sensations" 757
 — "Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index" 15
 — "Missouri Pharmaceutical Association Proceedings" 757
 — Musket's "Treatment of Infants, &c." 89
 — "Nursing Directory" (1893) 611
 — Phillips's "Manual of Weights and Measures Acts" 89
 — "Robottom's Autobiography" 484
 — "Science, Year-book of" (1892) 15
 — Simpson's "Sciatic Neuritis" 893
 — Smale & Collyer's "Diseases of Teeth, &c." 611
 — Squibbs's "Ephemeris" 15
 — Squire, Balmano, "Superfluous Hair, &c." 611
 — Warden's "Estimation of Alcohol, &c." 893
 — Wells, Sir Spencer, "Cremation and Cholera" 431
 — Wilson's "Disinfectants and Antiseptics" 15
 — Wright's "Physician's, &c., Visiting List" 757
 — Zola's "Le Docteur Pascal" 219
- SACHET PERFUMES 130
 Safe cure, formula for 619
 Saffron parasites 552
 St. Petersburg Pharmaceutical Society jubilee 591
 St. Vitus's dance, treatment 194
 Salacetol 342
 Sala's Journal and chemists' charges— 51
 Sale of Food and Drugs Act, proposed amendment (see Legal) 470, 616, 716; inspector, attempt to bribe 625; warranty 668
 Sabeylid-chloroform 329
 Saline, effervescing 466
 Salt-packing in Dutch Indies 472
 Salt-petre industry 133
 Salts, lavender, formula 128
 Sanitas Co. (lim.) dividend 132
 Schering's profits 885
 Science examinations, particulars of 439; lectures, cheap, Liverpool 885
 Scientific Notes 310, 576
 Seuri, treatment of 619
 Sealing-wax lamp 932
 Sedway's Trovatole (lim.) 120
 Senega-crop 61
 Senna, estimation of 576
 Sequah (lim.), annual meeting: 526, 556; alleged "cutting" 684, 742
 S-repentaria, scarcity of 870
 Servant, legal cause for discharge 594
 Servia drug-imports 528
 Shampoo-liquids, formula 119, 808
 Sheep (see Veterinary)
 Sheffield Pharmaceutical, &c., Society meetings 608, 694, 859
 Shellac offered "without reserve" 613, 642
 Shop-hours 327, 524, 722; Antwerp 851
 Shuttlewood, W. E. (lim.) 415
 Siam, drug-trade in 280

Sierra Leone, medicinal plants from 21
 Silver, for paste 908
 Silvering for mirrors 554
 Simplex Mineral-water Aëroter Syndicate (lim.) 329
 Skin, care of 194
 — lotion 176, 846
 — sulphur 492, 648
 — ointment 908
 Skins, curing 554
 Sleeplessness, remedy 257, 522
 Smith, Sydney, & Sons (lim.) 705
 Smoke nuisance, fines 36
 Snake-bite, strychnine for 104
 Sunlit, nerve 130
 Soap, bubble solution 119
 — on carbon dioxide 119
 — contract 497
 — legislation in Germany 239
 — making in Brazil 207
 — powders, manufacture of 487
 Society of Chemical Industry, meetings 683, 821; annual meeting 77; officers 78; excursions 100; Leeds section meeting 688; Liverpool section meeting 688; Manchester section meeting 688; smoking concert 4
 Soda, caustic trade, competition 547
 — water in India 200, 928
 Solutions, chlorinated-lime 310; antiseptic (Vignon) 885
 Somerset Drug Co. (lim.) 826
 — House (see Inland Revenue and Analysis)
 — chemists and St. Luke's Vestry 683; and vinegar question 635
 Soothing (see Syrup)
 Sorcerer punished (France) 912
 South Australia eucalyptus-oil industry 796
 Soy manufacture, China 38
 Spain, drug-trade with 865
 — pharmacy in 261
 Spanish, white 202
 Spermatorrhœa remedy 907
 Spice, auctions, Holland 870
 — garbelling of 161
 Spirit, ather, nit., apparatus for 845
 — assaying by weight (Searisbrick) 687; (D. B. Dott) 742
 — (see Methylated)
 Sponge, structure, &c. (Wokes) 853
 — trade, Trieste 528
 — tramp, American, collapse 784
 Sperm, examination of (Millard) 802
 Squire on absolute alcohol 118
 Stains, brown, floor 119
 — oak in oil 350
 Starch, diastatic action on, estimation (Dott) 301, 346, 375
 — glaze, glycerine 234; cold-water 553
 — gloss 878
 Steiner & Co.'s annual outing 233
 Stencil-plates, where obtained 494
 Stevenson & Howell's excursion 69
 Stores prices 34, 237, 383, 651, 814; query 903, 930
 Stoves, drying (Watel) 821
 Strikes, trade 35
 Sulphur from Greece 38, 528; industry 93; skin lotion 492, 645
 Sunday trading 782
 Sunderland Chemists' Assn., dinner 881
 Surgical instruments, theft of 70, 497
 Switzerland cantonal pharmacies 734; pharmacy in 415; Sunday closing 133
 Symes, Dr., address to Midland Pharmaceutical Association 660, 693
 Syphilis remedy 931
 Syphon fraud 406, 519
 Syrup-making 929
 Syrups :—
 — alkermis 128
 — comp. hypophos. 878
 — curative 585
 — digestive 846
 — Easton's (Wright) 293
 — figs 845
 — gum 6
 — Iceland moss 810
 — iron, chloride 130
 — phos-ph. co. prevent scum 845
 — soothing, and the coroner 2, 931
 — tea 66
 TANGIER, DISPENSING IN (S. M. BURROUGHS) 578
 Tannin, Canagré 310
 Tapeworm (see Worm)
 Tartar (see Cream of)
 Tasmania, customs tariff of 593; retrenchment 593; dentistry in 796

Tattoo-marks, removal of 179, 180
 Taylor, Alderman E., honours for 716
 Teeth (see Dental), carbolic powder for 492
 — suppurating, treatment of 324
 — tincture 176
 Teething (see Syrup)
 Tela Vesicatoria 929
 Tetraethylamm. hydroxide, new remedy 897
 Thé, St. Germain, formula 679
 Thefts from chemists, &c. 4, 34, 132, 204, 205, 267, 381, 382, 404, 412, 468, 470, 496, 525, 526, 556, 558, 623, 683, 717, 782, 783, 815, 849, 882
 Thoresby Hall 311
 Thrush (see Veterinary)
 Thymol jelly 744
 Thyroid gland, pharmacy of (E. White) 236, 346; in sporadic cretinism 180; psoriasis 831
 Tic mixtures 349
 Tilden, Professor (portrait) 855
 Tin, estimation of 407
 Tinctures :—
 — alkaloidal, standardisation (Farr & Wright) 287
 — burdock, formula 908
 — carminativa, B.P.C. 619
 — cough 780
 — Indian bark, 350, 648
 — medicinal, &c., exportation of In. Rev. order 703
 — opii aquoid 202
 Tin-Bits window competition 730
 Tobacco-selling druggists, U.S.A. 500
 Tomlinson, C. K. (portrait) 770
 Tonic, quinine and iron 585
 Tooth (see Teeth and Dental)
 Toothache essence, 846
 Town Councillors, pharmaceutical 650, 682, 716, 718
 — Traveller notes (see Trade notes) 732, 753, 891
 Trade and pharmacy record for 1893 920; autumn (edit.) 571
 — marks applied for 58, 120, 345, 459, 478, 565, 639, 673, 727, 774, 861
 — reports, 26, 59, 94, 197, 228, 259, 320, 343, 371, 401, 460, 488, 515, 541, 560, 613, 642, 674, 703, 733, 771, 803, 837, 870, 900, 928
 — winter (edit.) 758
 Trade Notes (see Novelties) :—
 Actien-Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie (Chicago exhibit) 505
 Adrien et Cie. (Chicago exhibit) 109
 Allen & Hanbury's (effervescing preparations) 25
 Allen's Sons, J. J. 189
 Ammonia Co. (Phila. U.S.) 189
 Anglo-American Varnish Co. (gold-paint) 801, 868
 Ambrecht, Nelson & Co. (Pictures of London) 869
 Armitage & Co. (exhibit) 629
 Armour & Co. (thyroid glands) 769; (note-cases) 868
 Arthur & Co. (agency) 272
 Ash, C., & Sons (lim.) (Chicago exhibit) 45
 Atkinson, J. & E. (Chicago exhibit) 22
 Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik (Chicago exhibit) 505
 Barber & Co. (partnership) 486
 Barnett & Foster (exhibit) 627
 Beck, R. & J. (Chicago exhibit) 45
 Bennett, Sons & Shears (lim.) list 769
 Benno Jaffe & Darnstaetter (Chicago exhibit) 705
 Bernardi, J. (Chicago exhibit) 566
 Beyer Frères, agents 333; (Chicago exhibit) 567; ("Somatose") 801
 Bishop, A., & Sons (Chicago exhibit) 43
 Bleasdale & Co. (liquors and syrups) 705
 Blyton, Astley & Co. (price-list) 138; (plasters) 705
 Boake, Roberts & Co. (exhibit) 627
 Boehm, P., firm arrangement 391
 Bovril (lim.) (exhibits) 107, 629
 Boyer & Cie. (Chicago exhibit) 387
 Bratby & Hinehiffe (new patent regulator) 391; (exhibit) 628
 Broffits (lim.) (bottles) 733
 Breidenbach & Co. (perfumed sachets) 705
 British Beekeepers' Association (Chicago exhibit) 107
 Bromley & Co. (toilet articles) 138
 Brunner, Mond & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 43

Trade Notes—cont.:—
 Brunswick Quinine Factory (Chicago exhibit) 567
 Bryant & May (lim.) (Chicago exhibit) 47
 Burdon, J. & Co. (agency) 833
 Burgess, E. ("Lion" ointment) 272
 Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. (non-toxic remedies) 503
 Burnett, J., & Co. (perfumes) 190
 Burroughs, Welleome & Co., solids, 333; (pocket vesta-case) 546; tabloids, new 832; (Chicago exhibit) 42, 222; award 575; (Gladstone's letter) 195
 Bush, Faye & Co. (exhibit) 627
 Calvert, F. C. & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 23
 Cantrell & Cochrane (Chicago exhibit) 92
 Carbonic-acid Gas Co. (exhibit) 628
 Carter & Wright (syrup room) 463
 Chapman & Co., J. (liver pills) 868
 Chassaing et Cie. (Chicago exhibit) 109
 Chemische Fabrik Griesheim 505
 Chemist Aerated, &c., Water Association (new spring) 503
 Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. (Chicago exhibit) 188
 Chiris, Antonie (Chicago exhibit) 387
 Christie & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 23
 Clarke's Pyramid & Fancy Light Co. (Chicago exhibit) 108
 Clayton & Jowett (exhibit) 630
 Coleman & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 107
 Cooke & Nephews (Chicago exhibit) 707
 Corry & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 92
 Crosse & Blackwell (Chicago exhibit) 107
 Crown Perfumery Co. (Chicago exhibit) 44; (fire, &c.) 753
 Cruickshank, A. B. (Chicago exhibit) 45
 Currie, W., & Co. (rubber hot-water bottles) 836
 Darton P. & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 45, 92; (price lists) 138, 272; (medical battery) 139; (barometers, &c.) 833
 Davis, John & Co. (almanac, &c.) 575
 Dee Oil Company (salvo petroli) 801
 Deinal Light Company (lim.) exhibit 631
 Dr. William's Medicine Company (pills) 753
 Dodge & Olcott (Chicago exhibit) 335
 Dorin (Chicago exhibit) 389
 Dorothy Dentifrice Company 833
 Doulton & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 44
 Drysdale & Co. (disinfectant) 139
 Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s specialties 139
 English Dental Specialty Company (Chicago exhibit) 45
 Fallowfield's, J., "Photographie Annual" 272
 Farnie, Johann M. (Chicago exhibit) 703
 Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson (liquors) 138; (chalk agency) 222; (price-essays) 546; (exhibit) 657; (agency) 801
 Ford, Shapland & Co.'s calculurs, &c. 362
 Fordham, W. B., & Sons (lim.) (enameline) 575
 French Hygienic Society (vaporiser) 891
 Fritzsche Bros. (Chicago exhibit) 335
 Gilbertson & Sons (scent-bottles) 79
 Glover, C. H., & Co. (exhibit) 628
 Gosnell & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 44
 Greenish, T. (oleum rose, &c.) 891
 Griffin & Sons (dry plate) 173
 Harby Patent Pick Company (dividend) 272
 Harris, P., & Co. (catalogue) 543
 Harvey Company, G. F. 191
 Hatrick & Co. (lim.) 418
 Helbing, H. (pill experiments) 734
 Heyden, Dr. P. Von, Nachfolger, (Chicago exhibit) 567
 Hickison (rubber-stamps) 138
 Hill, Evans & Co. (vinegar) 195
 Hines (lim.) (Chicago exhibit) 108
 Hookin, Wilson & Co. (spatula; inhaler) 869
 Holuboe (cod-liver oil) 248
 Hopkin & Williams (change in firm) 546
 Hot-kiss's Sons, H. G. (Chicago exhibit) 335

Trade Notes—cont.:—
 Houghton, G. & Son (precipitating jar) 833
 Howards & Sons (change in firm) 546
 Idris & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 92
 Ingham's Eucalyptus Oil Company (Chicago exhibit) 108
 Jackson, T. (Chicago exhibit) 23
 Jeyes' Disinfectants Company (pamphlet) 503
 Jolann Co. (lim.) exhibit 628
 Johnson & Johnson (plasters, &c.) 192
 Kent & Sons specialties 137, (photographic requisites) 139
 Kieg & Co., F. (Chicago exhibit) 108; (desiccated soups) 546
 Klotz, H. (Chicago exhibit) 338
 Knoll & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 568
 Krembs & Co. 189
 Ladd & Coffin (perfumes) 190
 Laughland, Mackay & Co. (eucalyptis) 868
 Lautier Fils (Chicago exhibit) 387
 Law, J. T. (influenza remedy) 769
 Lazell Bailey & Co. (perfumes) 190
 Legrand, L. 388
 Le cluser, L. (Chicago exhibit) 707
 Lever, Bros. (lim.) (Chicago exhibit) 23
 Linton, T. J. (Chicago exhibit) 108
 Liquor Carnis Company (Chicago exhibit) 337
 Lofts Patent Check Till Company (exhibit) 628
 Longstaff K. (advertising) 868
 Lorimer & Co. (infants' food) 25; household wants, 137
 Maw, Son & Thompson (shop fittings) 833
 May, Roberts & Co. (powder bel-lows) 25
 Meadowcroft & Son (exhibit) 628
 Merck, E. (new agent, London) 61; (Chicago exhibit) 568
 Milne, J. (field dressing) 769
 Möller, P. (cod-liver oil) 248, 753
 Mottet & Cie. (Chicago exhibit) 387
 Mullens, F. (perfumes) 891
 Millerson, H. 657
 Moss, J., & Co. (malt extract) 705
 Natali & Co. 195
 Ness & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 91
 Newball & Mason (Chicago exhibit) 91; (advertising literature) 868
 Newbery & Sons (anti-cutting) 753
 Newton, Chambers & Co. ("Izal") 79
 O'Brien, T. (check-till) 139
 Optical Institute 753
 Pears, A. & F. (Limited) (Chicago exhibit) 91
 Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company 189
 Perken, Son & Rayment (apparatus) 732; (photo-competition) 836
 Pharmacie Centrale de France (Chicago exhibit) 110
 Phillips & Co., Bombay 195
 Pinand, Ed. (see Klotz)
 Potter & Clark (herbal annual) 657
 Powers & Weightman 189
 Price's Patent Candle Company (Chicago exhibit) 23
 Quibel Brothers (Chicago exhibit) 108
 Raimos & Co. (price-list) 79
 Ranson, W., & Sons (Chicago exhibit) 47
 Recc & Co. (perfumes) 79
 Reid & Carnick 190
 Richardson & Co. (specialties) 137
 Ricksecker, T. (perfumes, &c.) 189
 Riedel, J. D. (exhibit) 640
 Rigaud & Chapoteaut (Santal-midy) 222, 369
 Riley, Brothers (Chicago exhibit) 49
 Roe-sler & Hassacher Chemical Company 189
 Rosbach Water Company (exhibit) 623, 707
 Rosengarten & Sons, 189
 Ross & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 46, 891
 Ross & Sons "92
 Roure-Bertrand Fils (Chicago exhibit) 387
 Rylands, Dan (Limited) (exhibit) 627
 Sanger & Sons (bronchitis kettle) 733
 Sanitas Company (sulphur candles) 138; (exhibit), 629, 731; (pamphlet) 801; (specialties) 832
 Schering (Chicago exhibit) 666
 Schmidt, K. (vegetable drugs) 705
 Seabury & Johnson (specialties) 192; awards 575

Trade Notes—cont.:—

- Shipkoff & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 366
 Shirley, Brothers (menthol box, &c.) 138, 632
 Singleton & Cole (price-list) 195
 Smith, Mark (Limited) (weed-killer powder) 139
 Smith, T. & H. (exhibit) 92, 640
 Société Anonyme des Parfumes des Cannes 387
 Sozio & Andrioli (perfumes, &c.) 892
 Sprules, Sarah (lavender specialities, Chicago) 22
 Stafford, Allen & Co. (essential oils) 334
 Stearns, F. & Co. 190
 Stern, G. & G. (anti-cutting scheme) 632, 657, 732, 742, 776
 Stevenson & Howell (exhibit) 91, 627
 Strong, C. (fly-paper) 61
 Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company's arrangements 486
 Thiemann, H., jun. (Chicago exhibit) 706
 Thorncliffe Chemical Company (see Newton)
 Todd, A. M. (Chicago exhibit) 334
 Townsoud, James (almanacs) 418
 United Alkali Company (lim.) (Chicago exhibit) 43
 Universal Cash-register Co. (lim.) (tills, &c.) 891
 Upjohn Pill Company 191
 Usher, R. (Chicago exhibit) 47
 Vaissier, V. (Chicago exhibit) 389
 Van Houten's cocoa 851
 Viking Food Company (Chicago exhibit) 108
 Warner, W. R., & Co. 190, 362
 Warriek, Bros. (dispenser's tray and coin-rings) 733
 Wasmuth & Co. (Chicago exhibit) 706
 Watson, W., & Sons (Chicago exhibit) 46 (lanterns) 173
 Wilson Salamon & Co. (exhibit) 630
 Witt, F. 706
 Wyeth, J., & Brother, 191
 Zimmer & Co., 195; (exhibit) 640
 Zimmerman, A. & M. (medical pamphlet) 222
- Travellers adventuring 71
 — dishonest 71
 Trikresol, new remedy 897
 Trinidad, poisons in 864
 Tripoli, what it is 493
 Tropococaine, action of 255
 "Truth" and the Mod. Stamp Acts, 101, 117, 327
 Turkey
 — customs and trade of 20
 — lady doctors in 817
 — pharmacy, fittings of, 133
 — veterinary surgeons in 817
 Tyndall, Professor (portrait) 827
 Tyrer, T. & Co.'s annual outing 238
 Tyson, L. B. & Co. (lim.) 669
- UNGUENTUM (see Ointment)
 — borium 932
 — dialthæ (eighteenth century) 146
 — naphthal, comp. 491
 United Alkali Co.'s dividend 132
 United States, assistants and the law 897
 — bleaching powder manufacture in 771
 — dental degrees (edit.) 340
 — druggist's convention 329
 — Dutch medicines in 103
 — Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting (portraits of Remington and Maisch) 356; secretaryship 720
 — Pharmacopœia 16; ess. oils of 157 (edit.) 394; galenical preparation 400, 522
 — pharmacy in (edit.) 115, 154; (Roberts) 822
 — Rusby Professor (interview and portrait) 12
 — tariff alterations (edit.) 799
 — trade-marks 592, 749, 817
 Universal Cash Register Company (lim.) 826
 Unqualified (see Prescribing)
 Urine analysis simple (McKellar) 802
 Urine and sputum, examination of (Millard) 802
 Urine, colouring matter (Thudicum) 71
- VACCINE-LYMPH. GLYCERINATED 98
 Valerian, Mexican, estimation of 576
 Vanilla, is it a parasite? 20; cultivation Mexico 355
 Vanillin sugar 256
 Varnish, finger-nail 906
 — for lantern slides 844
 — violin 129
 Vaseline, spurious in India 7
 Vegetables, ferrous 354
 Vermin-killer powder 679, 844
 Veterinary
 — appetite in horses, powder 324
 — cattle oils 98
 — cats, itching and loss of hair 585
 — "chemist" title. 20; guarantor's list 85; right of appeal 117
 — chill drench 932
 — chlorodyne formula 811
 — colic draught 66, 324, 932
 — dog's mixture 712
 — drench powder for lambs 712
 — educational information 439
 — farcy ball 680
 — fever and colic drink 324
 — foot-rot liquid 342, 378, 405, 520
 — grapes remedy 466
 — gripe powder for horses 844
 — horse blister 680
 — horse, powder for appetite 324
 — medicines, illegal dispensing 322
 — pig powder 712
 — pigeons, tonic pills 906
 — poultry food and medicaments 812
 — roup pills for fowls 407
 — thrush, application for 553
 Vichy-water in U.S. 206; claims in France 719
 Victoria Apothecaries' Act 852
 — chemists' assistants in 232
 — medicine vendors, unlicensed 913
 Vinegar (see Legal) (Allen & Moor) 29; (corresp.) 30; (edit.) 48, 62; spiced 324; A. H. Allen on 557
 Violin, to varnish and renovate 129
 Vitriol accidents 352, 412
- WALKER, TROKE & Co.'s EXCURSION is 69
 Warner, H. H., career of (edit.) 18; affairs of 104; annual meeting 834
- Warts, remedy for 493
 Wash (see Hair)
 Wash funnel for oxidisable precipitates (Forret) 303
 — month, alkaline 176
 Wasps, destruction of 255
 Waters, potable, examination of (E. J. Parry) 689
 — pure 929
 — toilet 407
 Wax (bees'), adulteration by paraffin 592; examination of (Parry & Estcourt) 292, 347; bite, formula 811; modelling 493
 Weevils, protection against 679
 Weights and measures, dispensing 264
 Welbeck abbey 309
 Western Australia tariff revision 796
 Westlake (lim.) 384
 Wheat protective 648
 Whiskers, ginger-coloured dye, 620
 White, Fredk. (lim.) 250
 White oils 176 (see Liniment)
 Whooping-cough mixture 180, 408, 877
 Wife's liability for husband's debts 236
 Will, Watson, new college, 333
 Wills of deceased chemists: Adams, Jas. 657; Botham, F. J. 657; Buck, R. C. 657; Clark, Sir A. 890; Cole, W. T. 178; Heaton, C. W. 657; Kilmer, W. 890; Leseher, J. S. 657; May, J. 890; Polson, W. 203; Reinhardt, J. C. 178; Wrigley, C. 178
 Window breaking 469; dressing competition (see Tit Bits)
 — show bottles, red colour for 522
 Wine, beef and malt 877
 — ginger, green, formula 98
 — licenses granted 352, 380, 413, 469, 497, 525, 624
 — licenses refused 132, 267
 — pepsine, to filter 264
 Witch-hazel essence 259
 Woman (see Lady and Congress)
 Wood Chapman & Co. (lim.) 641
 Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.'s employé's dinner 682
 Worms, all about 858
 Worms, children's powder 554
 — tape, remedy 377
 — wire, to destroy 66
 Worthing sick fund 353

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY v. PIPER & Co.

This case, in which the right of persons not registered under the Pharmacy Act to sell proprietary medicines containing scheduled poison was definitely raised, was contested with much perseverance on behalf of the Grocers' Association. It had been previously decided that proprietary medicines containing poisons must be labelled as the 17th section of the Pharmacy Act requires. The question now before the Court was whether the sale of them was likewise affected by the 15th section, which imposes a penalty on any unregistered person who shall sell or keep open shop for selling any scheduled poison. The 16th section, however, exempts the making and dealing in patent medicines from what goes before, and the Court was therefore asked to declare that the particular medicine under review—chlorodyne—was a "patent medicine" within the meaning of the Act. This was not possible; there was no reasonable ground for describing it as such, and the Court could not entertain that defence. There was, however, a good deal of discussion in reference to the second line of defence, which was to the effect that this compound, though comprising poisons in its composition, was not itself a poison nor the preparation of one. Ultimately, however, this difficulty was overcome, and the Court came to the conclusion, "not altogether willingly," and only "with respect to this particular matter," that the statute had been infringed.

EFFECT OF THE JUDGMENT.

After taking some time for consideration the grocers decided not to appeal against this judgment, and their Association drew up a list of medicines which they advised their members were poisonous, and should be cleared out of stock. This list was published by us in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of March 4 last. The advisers of the Pharmaceutical Council took the view that the judgment applied to any medicine in which the presence of any scheduled poison, in no matter how small a proportion, could be proved. They brought actions in respect of a great number of popular medicines, the penalties being paid in most cases without the formality of a trial. In one case, however, they met with serious resistance. This was the action known as the

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY v. DELVE.

This case was first heard at the Manchester County Court on June 21. The defendant, who was unregistered, had sold a preparation called licoricine, in which the plaintiffs' analyst said he had detected morphia. He had not ascertained how much. He had not been instructed to analyse the preparation quantitatively, and he was not able to dispute the suggestion of the defendant's counsel that the proportion of the poison did not exceed the one-fiftieth of a grain in the ounce. The Judge was not satisfied with what he called the very loose evidence given for the plaintiffs, and he gave judgment for the defence, allowing, however, an appeal on the plaintiffs' contention "that the presence of any morphia whatever in the mixture renders the defendant liable under the Act." The appeal came on in the Queen's Bench Division on October 31, before Justices Charles and Wright, who very confidently dismissed it. Mr. Justice Wright declared that it was an abuse of language to say that such a mixture as this was a preparation of morphia.

These two High Court judgments leave us in some doubt, therefore, as to the actual condition of the law. Two grains of morphia to the fluid ounce bring a medicine within the grip of the Pharmacy Act; one-fiftieth of a grain to the fluid ounce is ridiculously insufficient to do this. Those are the two solid points so far ascertained. It would spoil future legal sport if either of the Judges had been considerate

enough to proceed a little farther and tell us exactly what are the permissible limits.

LOOSE EVIDENCE.

It was a pity, perhaps, that prejudice should have been created against the Pharmaceutical Society in this case by what certainly struck the Manchester Judge as a careless way of presenting the case to him. The object aimed at would have been secured just as well if evidence of the exact quantity of morphia in the medicine had been tendered. The insufficiency or inefficiency of their evidence has occasioned a breakdown of several other cases brought by the Pharmaceutical Society this year. At Liverpool they lost a case against the vendor of a poison, alleged to be unregistered, because their witness could not identify the man in court. At Ystrad, where they sued an ironmonger for an alleged sale of Fellows's syrup, they were defeated because their witness had to acknowledge that he might have been drunk on the day when he said he bought the preparation in question. At Brentford they sued a man for selling chlorodyne, but had first informed him that it was Powell's balsam which he had, in their opinion, illegally sold, and it seemed that there had been some confusion of their agent's purchases; and quite lately they failed in regard to a nerve which their witnesses said contained aconitine, while the defendant swore that he had used veratrine.

These occurrences are, perhaps, the inevitable accidents of a campaign such as this. At any rate, they should not be allowed to eclipse the really

SERVICEABLE WORK

which the Society have accomplished this year. They have made the Pharmacy Act respected all over Great Britain, and as the Legislature intended should be the case, they have compelled both vendors and public to look upon the sale of poisons as a responsible and serious business. Their activity has been lately particularly manifested in Glasgow, where display of it was evidently much needed. The Council have now entered upon a new effort of great importance. In response to an inquiry from the Home Office, suggested by a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Macdonald, M.P., they have for the third time passed a formal resolution declaring that

CARBOLIC ACID

ought to be scheduled as a poison. The responsibility of giving effect to this resolution, or of refusing so to do, now rests with the Privy Council. If the latter body should oppose or ignore the course recommended, the Pharmaceutical Council will not hesitate, we hope, to use all the influence they can exercise through members of Parliament, the medical profession, coroners, and the Press to compel acquiescence in a demand which, as we have often shown, is not only made in the interest of the public, but is a demand which the public has itself made again and again, and the disregard of which by the authorities appointed to administer and to render efficient the law affecting the sale of poisons is little short of criminal.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S FINANCES.

It may be noted, in passing, with gratification that the Pharmaceutical Society's finances are again in a flourishing condition. Their last annual statement showed that the new scale of fees for examinations sanctioned by the Privy Council had ensured a handsome excess of revenue over expenditure. The legal work of the Society appears to involve a direct loss, a balance of 131*l.* against them being reported as the net result of last year's litigation. The examinations, however, are a very satisfactory business

Omitting from the account all reckoning of office expenses, the exact proportion of which it would be difficult to estimate, we find that the Preliminary examination yielded a profit of rather over 2,000*l.*, while the net result of all the other examinations amounted to a substantial gain approaching 3,000*l.*

The only alteration in the constitution of the Council since last year has been the substitution of Mr. Rymer Young, of Warrington, for Mr. Warren, of London.

THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

have also worked very energetically during the year in the enforcement of their Act. They have been handsomely aided in many parts of Ireland by the Constabulary, but a number of magistrates in country districts have manifested an unaccountable sympathy with illegitimate vendors of poison. They have in several cases amended summonses so as to enable themselves to impose a fine of 1*s.* or so, instead of the statutory penalty of 5*l.* A High Court decision has, however, been obtained declaring that they have not the power to thus manipulate the law. In regard to proprietary medicines containing poisons the Society have been generally successful. They have secured judgments against Madame Ruppert for selling a skin-lotion containing corrosive sublimate, against Mr. Frye, M.P., as the owner of a large grocery establishment in Dublin, and against many unregistered country dealers. They were defeated, however, after a closely-contested action in the attempt to bring Kay's essence of linseed under the control of their Act. The proprietors of that medicine had, it appears, taken out a patent for their preparation. They had not continued to pay the patent fees, and their specification was, to put it mildly, indefinitely worded. Still, the Magistrate could not refuse to recognise that the preparation had been patented, and gave a very able judgment in favour of the defendants. The question will probably be reopened at some future date. Meanwhile, we note that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain have shown their intention to prevent an evasion of the Act by means of otherwise valueless patents by opposing applications.

The meetings of the Irish Council have maintained their well-won reputation for liveliness of debate. Besides the execution of their statutes with full diligence there has been a distinct advance towards friendly alliance between the pharmacists and the druggists. At present an attempt is being made to provide for the widows and orphans of chemists and druggists and registered druggists such rights of continuing their businesses as the Pharmacy Act of 1875 permits to pharmaceutical chemists.

The changes on the Irish Council at the last election were the substitution of Mr. J. I. Barnard, of Dublin, and Mr. E. P. Murray, of Clones, for Messrs. Stewart and Turner, who did not then offer themselves for re-election. The Council have also resolved to propose a botanical and materia-medica curriculum as an essential preliminary to the licensing examination.

IN FRANCE

a new Pharmacy Bill, abolishing second-class pharmacists and making many other alterations, got through the Chamber of Deputies before the general election, but has had to stand aside since. The Socialists in some large towns, such as Lyons and Roubaix, have been striving to get municipal pharmacies established, at which medicines should be supplied at cost price.

THE EXAMINATIONS

in Great Britain under the new arrangements appear to be working satisfactorily, and although the Minor is reputed to

be much more arduous than formerly, there is no diminution in the number of entrants. They have, in fact, increased, with the result that no fewer than 472 were added to the register of chemists and druggists after examination during 1893. This is 112 more than passed the Minor and Modified examinations in 1892. The Major examination is much changed, one day being devoted entirely to practical work and two to written papers. The latter are of a somewhat erratic nature now and then—indeed, it is only a short time since a correspondence closed in this journal regarding two questions which sorely puzzled not only the candidates, but even experienced chemists. On the whole, however, the examinations are conducted with fairness.

THE MEDICINE-STAMP DUTY.

In the course of the year an influential body of Edinburgh chemists managed to interest Lord Wolmer, one of the Parliamentary representatives of that city, in certain grievances which they complained of in the Medicine-stamp Acts and their administration. Soon afterwards the Nottingham chemists impressed similar ideas on their member, Mr. Smith-Wright, and the consequence of some little pressure from these two quarters was that the new Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, Mr. Alfred Milner, intimated his willingness to discuss the subject with a representative body of pharmacists. The suggestion came before the Pharmaceutical Council lately, but it was almost unanimously resolved that it was not desirable to ask for any modification of the law, and consequently no advantage was taken of Mr. Milner's courtesy.

The Revenue Returns of the year ending March 31, 1893, showed a remarkable decline in the sale of medicine-stamps, the Government income from them having dropped that year from 240,062*l.* to 220,335*l.*, the equivalent of some three million 1*s.* 1½*d.* packets, or, say, one-twelfth of the whole business.

GINGER-WINE ESSENCE.

In the early part of the year there was some trouble in regard to ginger-wine essence, a concentrated spirituous preparation sold by many chemists for the production of a practically non-alcoholic beverage. The Board of Inland Revenue declared—and rightly according to the law—that a spirit-licence was required to sell this. The matter was raised in Parliament, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that such mixtures if they contained more than 3 per cent. of proof spirit could not be sold by unlicensed persons. Not long afterwards, however (in June last), the Board conceded to the trade the right to make and sell such preparations if they should contain as much vegetable acid (tartaric or citric) as proof spirit.

COMPANY PHARMACY.

The steady development of the practice of securing qualification to keep open a chemist's and druggist's business by the simple method of registration as a company at Somerset House is making rapid strides. Among the "New Companies" whose registration we have reported during the year 38 have taken power to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, and nearly all of these have been formed for that express purpose. The danger to pharmacy generally of this modern development has been strikingly illustrated lately by the report of one company which has within the past few years established 29 shops in Midland towns. It is not surprising that a consideration of this serious fact has been the occasion for some vigorous complainings, and some perhaps unreasonable demands, in our correspondence section during the past few weeks. It is hoped that the subject will command the attention of those in whose hands the administration of pharmaceutical affairs is vested.

TRADING COMPANIES.

Among large trading concerns which have been registered as limited-liability concerns during the year may be named:—J. Schweppe & Co., Jas. Epps & Co., Idris & Co., John Oakey & Sons, Jahncke, and the Carbolic Smoke-ball Company.

Among established companies, it may be noted that Pears have paid a 10-per-cent. dividend; the Chemists' Aërated-waters Company, 20 per cent.; W. B. Fordham & Co., 10 per cent.; Price's Candle Company, 25s. on 16l.; Sanitas, 15 per cent.; the Chemists' Association, 7 per cent., with a bonus of 3 per cent. to shareholder customers; the Bovril Company, 8 per cent. the United Alkali Company, 6 per cent.; and Brunner, Mond & Co., 100 per cent. Some other medicine companies have a less happy record. Sequah, for instance, have reduced their nominal capital from 300,000l. to 150,000l.; H. H. Wainer & Co. are accusing their founder of having misappropriated their funds and pass the year without a dividend to ordinary shareholders; and the directors of the Medical Battery Company are under arrest on charges of fraud, while the company is being wound up.

LEGAL CASES.

Besides the decisions under the Pharmacy Acts of Great Britain and Ireland already referred to, there have been many actions during the year of especial interest to chemists.

After several threats the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons brought an action under the Veterinary Surgeons Act against Mr. Groves, pharmaceutical chemist at Blandford, who had published a book advising as to the treatment of diseases of animals on which he described himself as "pharmaceutical and veterinary chemist." We got up a fund to ensure a proper defence in this action, and took the risk of it on ourselves. About twenty-five subscribers supported us, and on May 31 the case came before Justices Day and Lawrance in the Queen's Bench Division. The claim of the College was dismissed contemptuously.

A great contest as to the patent-rights in lanoline occupied a Chancery Court for seven days last month, Messrs. Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter, of Berlin, the manufacturers of lanoline, being the plaintiffs, and Messrs. John Richardson & Co., Leicester (Limited), the defendants. It was alleged that the manufacture of anaspaline, sold by the latter firm, was an infringement of the patent held by the plaintiffs, and this was the view taken by the Court. The defendants asserted that the process was described substantially by Dioscorides two thousand years ago.

Messrs. Beecham and Keating have obtained injunctions against retailers who have respectively sold pills and insect-powder as of the make of the firms named. The proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills obtained a similar injunction against a chemist at Bath. Mr. Eno was able to prevent the use by another vendor of the title "fruit-salt tablets," on the theory that it might be reasonably supposed that these were made with his fruit-salt.

Tincture of rhubarb without saffron, tincture of rhubarb and spirit of nitre diluted with water, seidlitz powders not of B.P. strength, resin of scammony supplied when virgin scammony was ordered, and soda-water containing no bicarbonate of soda have been the causes of fines under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. In regard to the last-named a South London Magistrate found that $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of bicarbonate of soda in a bottle was a sufficient dose, and dismissed a summons. The substitution of pyroligneous acid for malt vinegar has brought about many penalties, but the public analysts have not of late succeeded in getting con-

victions for the sale of vinegars prepared from other substances than malt when only vinegar has been asked for, the Somerset House chemists having reported in several such cases that the article was of good commercial quality. A decision of the High Court in regard to alum baking-powder is now pending, the question at issue being whether baking-powder can be regarded as a food.

CRIMES.

A Blackburn chemist, named Neilson, was killed by his errand-boy. The crime was reduced from murder to manslaughter, and the boy was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. A West Bromwich chemist, named Robert Spencer, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of being accessory to an illegal and fatal operation on a woman with whom he had had illicit relations.

THE CENSUS OF 1891.

According to statistics lately published it appears that by the census taken on March 31, 1891, the number of persons in England and Wales engaged in occupations concerned with drugs and chemicals was 41,522 males and 3,358 females. The number of "chemists, druggists" was returned at 20,590 males and 1,340 females. Of these 5,354 were described as employers, 12,916 as employed, 2,282 as in business on own account (probably employing no one), and 1,378 as "others"—whatever that designation may indicate.

IN THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY

progress during the year has been satisfactory, without approaching the phenomenal. It is apparent that amongst those engaged in the trade in this country there is a fair number of persons who take an active interest in advancing the *technique* of their calling by experimentation and study of problems and difficulties directly connected with it. We have only to look for evidence of that in the proceedings of pharmaceutical associations and societies, which now bulk largely in our pages while they are in session, and which give Professor Attfield the best material for his reports on the

BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

In connection therewith it is still fresh in the recollection of chemists and druggists that the General Medical Council at their autumn meeting resolved to make the Pharmacopœia of imperial importance by including in it formulæ specially adapted to the requirements of India, Canada, and Australasia, and other British colonies. The germ of this proposal came from India, but the necessity for such an extension of the Pharmacopœia was really expressed by Canadian pharmacists whose loyalty as British subjects gives them a strong leaning towards the British compendium, while local demands very frequently compel them to adopt United States standards. Some years must elapse before the Medical Council can bring together the material for the Imperial Pharmacopœia, and it is still an open question whether the task before them does not equal in magnitude and intricacy that of the hitherto unaccomplished

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA.

But of that even we may not be too pessimistic. One of the outstanding features of the year has been the astonishing congeries of talent, intellect, and eloquence which has flowed to Chicago to participate in the World's Congresses in connection with the Columbian Exposition held there. The International Pharmaceutical Congress was one of the series, and American pharmacists, fresh from the publication of a new United States Pharmacopœia, blew oxygen into the

almost cold embers of the International Pharmacopœia, and those who are directly interested in the matter tell us that the revived scheme will be a *fait accompli* ere long.

THE U.S.P.

first saw the light at the Chicago Congress, but we may recall the fact that a month earlier there was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a complete *resumé* of the new work, and criticism of the changes made by the committee of revision. The Pharmacopœia is an excellent production; free from startling changes, rather conservative in tendency, and eminently practical. The outstanding features of the revision are the adoption of the metric system, with the retention of the rule "liquids by measure, solids by weight"; exclusion of patented or proprietary medicines, chemical or otherwise; and an exceptionally complete system of chemical testing.

A NEW DANISH PHARMACOPŒIA

came into force on August 1, a few months after its actual publication. An interval of twenty-five years has elapsed between the old edition and the present one, so that there was presented to the Revision Committee an excellent opportunity for emendation, and this they were not slow to take advantage of. But they rather erred in making the scientific sections too elaborate for the work-a-day pharmacist. The Pharmacopœia is for the first time printed in the Danish language, and the descriptive matter, including characters and tests, has been brought up to the most advanced requirements, even standardisation being fully recognised. There has also been some talk about a new Norwegian Pharmacopœia, but, so far, little has been heard of the progress made in revision. It is notable that there is a complete difference of opinion amongst Pharmacopœia compilers regarding the policy of

OFFICIALISING PATENTED ARTICLES.

The Danish authorities, following the example set by those in England, Germany, and Italy, have not hesitated to include antipyrin, phenacetin, and other similar compounds in the Pharmacopœia. The United States committee took the opposite course, with the result that acetanilide is the only synthetic remedy for which there is an official standard in the Pharmacopœia of that great continent. This action accords with a resolution come to by the Convention a few years ago, and Professor Remington explained at Chicago that the committee felt that they were powerless to maintain by pharmacopœial tests the standard of purity of preparations the production of which is the monopoly of firms, who can put on the market whatever they like. We consider that the committee's weakness lies in their strength. If Professor Remington's explanation were to be accepted and applied generally, ipecacuanha would need to be knocked out of all Pharmacopœias, for the supply of it is virtually controlled by a syndicate, who put on the market whatever they like. So also the manufacture of certain fine chemicals is virtually in the hands of one or more firms, who have specialised on particular articles, and the United States affords the best example of dependence for supplies on sources uncontrolled by them. Apart altogether from this argument, however, there is the more important consideration that specific chemical compounds, whose constitution is defined, are distinct from proprietary galenic compounds, and it is possible to recognise the former when they come into common use without violating a high principle, and with benefit to physicians and pharmacists. While Pharmacopœias are probably the best guiding-posts to the progress of therapeutics, they only reflect in the narrowest sense the spirit of

the times, and for a better—though ephemeral—criterion of what pharmacy is now we have to turn to other

EXPOSITIONS.

Certainly the year 1893 will stand out boldly in that respect. In London an attempt was made to get the drug and allied trades to cater for business by methods which others less cultured have adopted with success. Chicago, with its Columbian Exposition, was, however, the world's attraction. Pure pharmacy was inadequately represented at this Mammoth Fair, but chemical industry, especially that of Germany, was illustrated with a completeness and magnificence which has never before been attempted. The Exhibition was weak because it was too immense. Few of the millions of visitors succeeded in making a complete study of the whole of the departments in which they were interested; and it is generally agreed that the limit of magnitude up to which world's fairs may be profitable was passed by Chicago. That is one lesson which we needed Chicago to teach Europe. Another, on a brighter side, has been furnished by the World's Congresses, whose good influence is only beginning to be appreciated after the mere local excitement has died down. It seems probable that in future such meetings will be a requisite complement to all international exhibitions.

THE CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION,

which was held on a rather large scale at the Agricultural Hall in April, was considered very good for a first attempt. The attendance, however, was unsatisfactory, and the next month the responsible promoter figured in the Bankruptcy Court—a sequel to the enterprise which is likely to check experiments in that direction in the future.

Turning now to the specific departments of our calling, we notice in

THERAPEUTICS

a consolidation of opinion regarding the use of those physiological remedies which are called "animal extracts." Brown-Sequard has turned the laugh against those who five years ago mocked his enthusiasm for injections of seminal extract or "elixir of life." The discovery of the connection between atrophy of the thyroid gland and the rare and horrible disease myxœdema resulted in the use of thyroid extract for that trouble, and continued experience has confirmed its utility and greatly extended the knowledge of its application. Other fluids of a similar character have been introduced, and there seems every prospect that as physiological knowledge regarding the functions of certain glands of the body increases, these very glands will furnish the proper remedies for diseases connected with them. We do not anticipate that this will shake the foundations of pharmacy to the depths, for all diseases are not glandular, but the new era of therapeutics will certainly incite in pharmacy greater attention to physiology than has hitherto obtained, and this will be beneficial. There have been no synthetic remedies of first-rate importance introduced during the year, but within the last few weeks quite a crop of little things has been gleaned across the German Ocean, and it may be that we shall hear more of them in 1894. But it strikes us that much of the work done in this department now savours greatly of trade rivalry and almost superhuman effort to utilise waste. Some new remedies appear not to be designed to do anything else than what other reliable remedies already do, while little attempt by synthesis is made to fill the gaps in the therapeutic armour, such as Dr. Lauder Brunton and Professor Cash so excellently indicated in their inaugural addresses to the Pharmaceutical Society. Still, it cannot be said that

CHEMICAL RESEARCH

is at a discount. In this country we do nothing to discover synthetic remedies, but on glancing back at the work of the chemical and other scientific societies during the year, we find no cause for grumbling at what they do. We note as a few striking examples of subjects pertaining to pharmacy that Mr. David Brown has settled the impure-chloroform bogey, which has been useful, if for nothing else than exciting greater attention on the part of manufacturers and users of chloroform. Professor Dunstan and his associates in the pharmaceutical research laboratory have advanced their study of the aconite alkaloids, and have been able to show that commercial aconitine is a highly variable substance in spite of all that has been done in the subject. They have also studied the characters of certain gold substitution products of caffeine and other alkaloids, as well as the properties of oximes. Perhaps one of the most notable chemical papers of the year was that read by Mr. R. Warington to the Society of Chemical Industry on the presence and detection of lead in citric and tartaric acids, which settled once for all the correct methods to be employed. To the same Society Mr. Scarisbrick has contributed a paper dealing with a proposed new method for assessing the alcohol value of spirits which may yet be of importance to all connected with chemical industry.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY

shows a good record. We cannot, of course, pretend to deal with it in detail in narrow compass, but the mere mention of the fact that in the course of the year we have published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST some dozens of original communications on practical topics is fair evidence of activity, while, as we have said, pharmaceutical associations have been well supported. The British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting at Nottingham was particularly favoured in the same way. To that meeting Messrs. Farr and Wright communicated a *resumé* on the series of papers on B.P. tinctures which was concluded in this journal in the early months of the year; and it was fitting that Easton's syrup should also come up for discussion there, for the mind of the trade was alert to anything regarding that, Mr. P. W. Squire having recently communicated to us papers on the syrup in which the consequences of excessive acidity were discussed. We mention further on a controversy in regard to the alkaloidal value of ipecacuanha, which was of strictly commercial interest, and the only other topic which need be referred to in this section is the growing knowledge of the composition and characters of essential oils. For a long time this subject has been in a rut; but chemists, abroad and in this country, are now able to piece together the isolated constituents which have been obtained from oils, and we are getting to a truer knowledge of what may be regarded as the active principles of essential oils. This is true, for example, of the *Citrus* oils, of eucalyptus oil, of lavender, rose-geranium, and many other oils, and we are not too sanguine when we predict that the synthetic production of liquid odorants will ere long be as easy as the manufacture of aniline dyes.

PROFESSIONAL CHEMISTRY

is slowly taking shape in Great Britain and Ireland as a compact body, thanks to recent exertions of the Institute of Chemistry. For the greater part of its life this Society has been content to live a sort of lichen existence, in inferior offices, and without any definite scheme for regulating the education and training of those who intend to practise as analytical and consulting chemists, but during the past year much has been done by the Council to make up leeway. A

complete curriculum has been formulated; the associate-ship examination has been revised, extended, and modernised; a high standard of preliminary knowledge has been set; and a house has been secured in Bloomsbury Square adequate to the Institute's official requirements, and there an excellent examination-laboratory has been constructed. All this has not been done with the unanimous sympathy of the members of the Institute, but the opposition to capital expenditure has now died down, and the members seem to feel that the policy of the Council is to give the individual Fellows public *kudos*, which is not otherwise obtainable. In many respects the ways of the Institute resemble the conditions of the Pharmaceutical Society in pre-Pharmacy Act days, and it almost seems that the leaders are living in hope that some day they will get statutory powers of a kindred nature.

OBITUARY.

Death has made his usual inroad into our ranks in the course of the year. Among those who had become well known in the trade who have gone from us may be mentioned Joseph Sydney Lescher, John May, and George Baggett Francis and C. K. Tomlinson, of Lincoln, wholesale druggists; William Kilner, of the glass-bottle firm, and Frederick Foster, the aerated-water machinery engineer; Professor Bentley, the well-known botanical professor; Samuel Gale and R. H. Davies, among past pharmaceutical examiners; Dr. Rawdon Macnamara, one of the original members of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council; and, abroad, Dr. Brünnergräber, the leading German pharmacist, and Professor Maisch, one of the most prominent and laborious members of the profession in America.

THE DRUG-TRADE OF 1893.

COMMERCIALLY and industrially, 1893 has been a thoroughly bad year. Instead of the generally expected trade revival, business has been duller and commercial distrust greater than at any time within the last twenty years, and it is no exaggeration to say that, so far as the drug-trade is concerned, there have never been so many complaints of *malaise* as during the year now drawing to a close. We have no room to discuss the causes and probable consequences of this condition, but must limit ourselves to a brief survey of the commercial pharmaceutical history of the year. So far as the shrinkage in the value of our foreign trade is concerned, 1893 has been a black-letter year. Our imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, which were 435,691,000*l.* in 1891, and had fallen to 423,892,000*l.* in 1892, will probably show a reduction of about 5 per cent. upon the smaller of these two figures this year. Full details will not be published until the second week in January, but for the eleven months ending November 30 the falling-off, compared with the same period of 1892, is nearly 18,000,000*l.* Taking this same period of eleven months, we find a decline in the exports of about 6 500,000*l.*, compared with the corresponding part of 1892. It is no consolation to know that if our own trade has been bad, that of some neighbouring countries has been even worse. It may nevertheless be of interest to point out that in Germany the aniline-dye trade, as well as the pharmaceutical industry generally, has passed through a very severe crisis, which has resulted in an important decline in the quotation of the shares of some of the chief industrial organisations in that branch of manufacture. The causes assigned for this retrogression are many, but the principal among them appears to be the partial or entire closing of some of the chief foreign markets, such as the United States

and Russia, to German trade, which for its success depends very largely upon export trade.

The revision of the McKinley Tariff, and the softening of its most objectionable features, were foreshadowed in President Cleveland's inaugural address on March 7 last, but only in the course of the present month has the scheme been published which it is proposed that the Government shall embody in a Bill to be laid before Congress shortly. The probabilities are that the new tariff will become law in the course of a few months. The scheme already published is the outcome of a joint House of Representatives' committee of Democrats and Republicans, and the proposals are almost certain to be submitted without material alteration in the Government measure. The chief feature of the proposal is the general abolition of fixed in favour of *ad valorem* duties. This makes it somewhat difficult to calculate the proposed alterations, but there is no doubt that the duties on chemicals and other pharmaceutical articles will be considerably reduced.

THE CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION.

The City of London Chamber of Arbitration, which was established at the end of 1892, and has now been at work, or at any rate ready for work, long enough to allow of the formation of a fair estimate concerning its value, has not quite answered the expectations that were formed of it. We have not heard that any statistics have been published giving particulars of the number and classes of cases tried before this semi-official tribunal, but if current reports can be relied on, the "Chamber" has been to a large extent a fizzle. The great obstacle to its practical usefulness is, no doubt, that provisions for arbitration have already existed from time out of mind, in all sections of the produce-trade, and that British merchants are notoriously slow in discarding systems that, in spite of their admitted defects, have existed for generations, for others which, however preferable from a scientific point of view, have the fatal objection of brand-newness.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

The new railway rates came into force on January 1, 1893. As predicted by the few wholesale druggists who had mastered the intricacies of this somewhat forbidding subject, it became evident at once that traders would have to pay considerably more than they had paid previously. The increased charges for "small" (estimated to amount to about 10 per cent. on packages of less than 3 cwt.) were the chief cause of complaint, but the mineral-water trade was also severely hit. On the day following that upon which the rates came into force, Sir Courtenay Boyle, on behalf of the Board of Trade, wrote a letter to the secretary of the Railway Companies' Association, calling upon him to answer numerous complaints of vexatious charges which had been received from various trade organisations. Almost simultaneously an agitation sprang up among the commercial interests of the country which culminated in a great meeting held at the Mansion House on January 30 to protest against the increased charges and demand their reduction. Messrs. Charles Umney and W. H. Francis, who, with Mr. David Howard, had all along been the chief spokesmen of the drug-trade on this question, subsequently had an interview with the President of the Board of Trade. The upshot of the matter has been that the railway companies have made considerable concessions, and the traders generally have returned from the contest by no means dissatisfied. The exporters of tinctures and perfumery in bond have succeeded this year in obtaining further valuable concessions from the Inland Revenue authorities, whose great readiness in granting all reasonable demands deserves grateful acknowledgment, and may be held

up as an example to many other Government Departments. After various interviews and conferences, the Board have, for instance, decided to permit the exportation of tinctures in bond by weight as well as by measurement, and an order to that effect was issued recently. Other minor concessions, however, such as the allowance of a drawback on chloroform, the Board have not seen their way to concede. The growing practical importance of the "labour" question has made itself felt in various ways in the chemical-trade this year. At first a series of articles appeared in some of the London daily journals upon the conditions of work in certain branches of the heavy chemical trade alleged to be highly injurious to the health of the workers. Then a Departmental Committee was appointed by the Home Office to inquire into such "unhealthy and dangerous employments." The Chemical Section of the Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of eight of its members to watch the Home Office's proceedings. It is clear that the proposals which were embodied in Bill-form as the result of the Governmental inquiry are by no means palatable to the majority of the members of the Chemical Section of the Chamber, but they have vainly urged upon the Government the policy of rendering their proposed legislation more in accordance with what are considered the interests of the employers. Alterations in the Employers' Liability Bill have also been urged unsuccessfully upon the Government by the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Bill, as passed through the House of Commons, is looked upon with considerable disfavour by a large proportion of the Chemical Trade Section of the Chamber.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute was opened in May last with a series of exceedingly showy festivities. We have given an account of the chief features of pharmaceutical interest in the building, and expressed our conviction that, under energetic and businesslike management, it might become an organisation of great practical value to the trade of the Empire. The Institute has hardly been upon its trial long enough to say for certain what its effect upon commerce will be, but the tendency of a section of its administrators, who appear to be desirous of establishing a rival "Empire" rather than of assisting in the development of the resources of the British dominions, has lately become somewhat unpleasantly obtrusive.

TARIFF COMPLICATIONS.

The Customs tariff-war which broke out between Russia and Germany in the course of the summer, and one of the acts of which was the placing of an almost prohibitive special duty upon German pharmaceutical goods, sundries, perfumery, and heavy chemicals by Russia, has naturally been of some benefit to this country. The war still continues, but there are prospects of an early settlement.

AUSTRALASIAN QUESTIONS.

Throughout the Australasian colonies trade has been exceedingly bad this year, although there are at present some indications of improvement in two or three of them. In Australasia the year has been a barren one, so far as pharmaceutical legislation is concerned. In New Zealand a Poisons Importation Bill, designed to check the levity with which poisons—notably arsenic and other drugs used in sheep-farming—are handled in that colony, has been drafted by the Government. We have not heard that it has been passed. Possibly it may be heard of again now that the Parliamentary elections in that colony have resulted in the return, with increased strength, of the Government that fathered the measure. A Compulsory Shop Hours Bill, which

appears to have generally found favour with New Zealand pharmacists, has been rejected by the colonial Parliament.

In New South Wales, which is now the only British colony without a Pharmacy Act, and in which a qualification obtained abroad cannot confer the right to practise pharmacy, a Bill placing the colony in this respect on a more satisfactory footing is now before the Legislature. Beyond this, only a little tinkering at the Customs tariffs in Tasmania and Western Australia, resulting in some further increase in the duties on pharmaceutical goods, calls for comment here. The cultivation of perfume-plants, which has been carried on in Australia in a somewhat half-hearted manner for many years, appears lately to have received much greater attention in that country. Early in the year it was reported that there was some prospect of the starting of a distillery in South Australia, where *Lavandula Stoechas* has been found growing wild in large quantities. Ylang-ylang oil from Samoa has also been mentioned as a product likely to find its way into the markets of the world, but hitherto it has not been met with, in Europe at any rate. The Victorian Government flower-farm at Dunolly continues to do good service in the popularisation of perfume-flower culture, and it is very likely that the misfortunes that have lately befallen Australia, and the exodus of large masses of the population from the great towns back to the land, may assist in developing this difficult and laborious industry, for which, from a climatic point of view, the Australian colonies are well suited.

OPIMUM LEGISLATION.

It may be mentioned, also, that legislative measures have been adopted in Hong-Kong to check the growing abuse of "curing" the opium habit prevalent among the Chinese by administering subcutaneous injections of morphia. At present morphia and other opium salts are only allowed to be sold in that colony by fully qualified medical men and pharmacists. The restriction placed upon the use of morphia, however, does not apply to patent medicines and other preparations containing small quantities of the drug as an ingredient. A Bill on similar lines has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of Victoria. An application for an opium monopoly was made to the Turkish Government by some financiers in 1892. From the first it was clear that it would not be granted, and we commented in this sense upon the subject in our last review of the year. But it was not until January, 1893, that the application received a definite quietus, through being rejected by the Turkish Council of State.

THE IPECACUANHA PROBLEM.

Ipecacuanha has probably attracted more attention and been the subject of more acrimonious discussion in wholesale circles this year than any other drug. For months previous to May, when the question first entered on an acute phase, there had been grumblings among the wholesale druggists, rising in intensity as they remained disregarded, at the increasing quantity of stalk, not properly describable as root, which was found mixed with the true root shipped from the State of Matto Grosso, Brazil, now the chief source of the drug. It was generally believed by the druggists (and this view was borne out by the authorities who had investigated ipecacuanha chemically) that the proportion of emetine in the stalk of the shrub was so small as to make it practically worthless, and purchasers naturally objected to pay from 6s. to 8s. per lb. for what they believed to be an almost worthless article, found intermixed with the true drug to the extent of from 30 to 50 per cent. At the drug-auctions of May 25 a firm of drug-brokers took the unusual course of attaching to two parcels of "stalky ipecacuanha" a certificate from an analyst, Mr. Cripps, showing that the stalk

contained about four-fifths as much emetine as the root itself. The wholesale druggists expressed themselves sceptical of the accuracy of this analysis, and on behalf of the drug-club a sample of the drug was sent to Professor Attfield for analysis. Professor Attfield's results, though by no means coinciding entirely with Mr. Cripps's, went a long way towards justifying his conclusions, inasmuch as the Professor found that the stem only contained from 1.46 to 1.89 per cent. of emetine, compared with 2.00 to 2.02 per cent. extant in the root, and was therefore by no means the worthless substance which it had been believed to be in many quarters. Still, so far as pharmacopœial purposes are concerned, the admixture of stalk and root is decidedly inadmissible, and the opposition of the druggists to the sale as root of root and stalk mixed remained as well founded as before. Fortunately, recent importations from Brazil have shown that the importers' remonstrances have not been without effect. Another matter of importance in the ipecacuanha-market has been the great increase in the quantity of Colombian (so-called "Cartagena" ipecacuanha) imported during the year as a result of the commercial opening of districts hitherto accessible with difficulty.

QUININE AND CINCHONA.

Although it appears impossible to obtain any official confirmation of the facts, it seems certain that in the spring a sort of understanding was arrived at between the quinine-manufacturers, who had been in the habit of making speculative sales on the competitive system, to cease from cutting prices, and to put some limit upon the making of contracts for future delivery. These measures have served to impart a little more confidence in the quinine-market, and this has been accentuated by the belief that there will shortly be a considerable reduction in the supply of cinchona-bark. Quinine has risen from 9 $\frac{3}{10}$ d. per oz. for secondhand German in January to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. in December. It is, perhaps, as yet somewhat too early to say that the prediction made by the Java Planters' Association in a report issued in March last, that the 1893-94 crop of Java cinchona-bark would show an increase of 17 per cent. by weight, and about 23 per cent. by quinine-value, over the crop of the previous year, and be far and away the biggest crop on record, has been quite incorrect. But at any rate, there has been a very considerable decline in the Java exports during the last three or four months, and it is thought that the early months of the coming year will show a further diminution in the supply. Ceylon, it seems, will soon cease to count as a bark-producing country, and the Indian supply is also falling off. The quinine unit in Amsterdam fell from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in January to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. in October, but advanced again to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. at the December auctions.

Another noteworthy feature in connection with the cinchona-trade has been the clearing-out of a considerable portion of the old stocks of Pitayo, soft Colombian, and Cuprea barks held in London since 1880 to 1883. At auction after auction these barks have been offered for sale, and very frequently business was concluded at from 1d. to 2d. per lb. for bark which, when imported, was worth from 1s. to 3s. per lb.

OPIMUM AND BROMINE.

When it became known that the opium-harvest in Asia Minor and in the Salonica district of European Turkey was likely to be a very small one, an exceedingly brisk speculation in the drug developed in Smyrna. Fair quality manufacturing opium, which in January sold at the parity of 7s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b. Smyrna, rose at the end of March to 14s. per lb., and other varieties underwent corresponding advances in price. During the second part of the year, however, quotations have gradually eased off, until nearly the whole of the ad-

vance was lost, but this month there has been a sharp reaction, and the closing price in Smyrna is about 9s. per lb. f.o.b. On June 22, for the first time in history, a parcel of 20 cases East Indian (Patna) opium, certified to contain 63 per cent. of morphia, was offered for sale at the London drug-auctions, and realised about 5s. per lb. The opium was not deliberately consigned here from Calcutta, but found its way to London because the ship which was to carry it to China foundered off Ceylon. The entire consignment consisted of nearly 700 cases, and there was some fear that the whole of this would be sent for sale to London. These fears, however, have not been realised, and no more has been heard of Indian opium on our markets. In October the Stassfurt Syndicate raised the price of bromine from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., stating at the same time that that figure would hold for the whole of 1894. Immediately afterwards the manufacturers of bromides, by concerted action, raised their quotations about 10 per cent. all round. The advance was carried through with very little disturbance in the trade, and, once accomplished, the bromine market again resumed the even tenour of its way.

OTHER DRUGS.

In February, just about the time of the new season's fishing, there was a very heavy fall in the price of cod-liver oil, steam-refined Norwegian falling almost to the lowest figure on record. Afterwards some improvement set in, but during the second half of the year the drug has remained entirely quiescent. The Cape aloes market passed through a somewhat exciting period in the early summer, when the price of fine bright quality rose to 30s. per cwt. against 20s. per cwt. quoted at the beginning of the year. Most of this advance has since been lost, however, and 23s. is the closing quotation.

Early in January a kind of combination was reported to have been formed among the manufacturers of carbolic acid, but that combination, if it still exists, has not been able to keep up the quotations of the article, which have almost continually dwindled during the year. Jalap has become more plentiful lately, and closes about 30 per cent. below the opening price of 1s. 9d. per lb. for good Vera Cruz. Jaborandi-leaves have been extremely scarce throughout the year, but lately several arrivals have depressed the quotations of this drug to nearly the price at which they stood at the beginning of the year. Tartaric acid has reached the lowest price on record this year, and cream of tartar has also been cheap. In citric acid the alterations have not been very important. Camphor has followed a declining tendency, and the same applies to Soudan gum acacia, Zanzibar cloves, rhubarb, China soy, buchu-leaves (now only a little more than one-third of their January price), and musk. Gum tragacanth and Tinnevely senna have ruled high in price, and Canadian castor has brought figures never thought of before—viz., 140s. per lb. Among chemicals, lithia salts deserve mention for the great fall in price which has marked their quotations. Chlorate of potash remains dear, though less so than at the beginning of the year, and several important heavy chemicals have been raised in price in consequence of the coal-strike. Lastly, otto of rose has advanced nearly 30 per cent. as a result of successful speculation, while menthol is nearly 80 per cent. higher in price than it was a twelvemonth ago. All peppermint oils have advanced in price.

A BONUS ON HOME-MADE STARCH.—The New Zealand Government are anxious to create a starch industry in the colony. They have therefore declared their intention to pay a bonus of 2l. a ton on 100 tons of starch manufactured in the colony, in each of the years 1894 and 1895.

Trade Report

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., December 28.

As usual at this season, business in the drug-market is temporarily suspended, and no revival can be looked for until stocktaking and the clearing-up operations, which mark the end of the year, are over. The first drug-sales of 1894, which will be held at the unusually early date of January 7, are not likely to be of very great importance, or to give rise to any considerable price-fluctuations, although the quantity of drugs offered for sale may be large.

In the drug-market the chief feature of the week is a further advance in *menthol*, for which 20s. per lb. is now nominally asked on the spot. For arrival the quotation is 17s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, for December-January shipment, but there are very few sellers. The recent arrival of *Strophantus* is said to have been disposed of privately, but some fair green, though rather small and dusty mixed, Kombé seed is being offered at 5s. 6d. per lb. *Copaiba balsam* is very firmly held, 2s. per lb. being the price for good Maranhão; but a parcel of 30 cases thin, pale, somewhat cloudy Bahia balsam has just arrived, and will be offered at auction next week. The holders expect to get about 1s. 8d. per lb. for it. *Balsam Peru* very firm, at 7s. per lb. The new crop of Maltese *Orange-peel* is arriving: for not very superior quality 1s. 9d. per lb. is asked. Last season's peel offers at 8d. per lb. From Malta we are now also receiving the first arrivals of 1893 *cumin-seed*, for which owners ask from 38s. to 40s. per cwt. The seed is somewhat dark in colour.

Immediately before the holidays some small sales of second-hand German *quinine* in tins were made at 10½d. per oz. Since then the market has been quiet and there are sellers to-day at the figure mentioned, but no buyers over 10½d. per oz. The shipments of cinchona from Java during the first four months of the season (July 1 to October 31) were 2,264,899 half-kilos., compared with 2,245,378, 3,777,725, 2,100,170, and 1,832,298 half-kilos. in the corresponding periods of the four preceding years. Oil of *Star anise* is reported dearer from China. American oil of *peppermint* keeps very firm at 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb. for H.G.H. brand.

In the drysaltary markets there have been very few changes since our last report. Siam *stieklae* is decidedly dearer on the spot, 70s. per cwt. being now asked, though we believe that 65s. is still the highest figure paid. The next *East Indian indigo* sales, which will begin on January 29, will consist of 5,350 cases (1,350 Bengal, 2,230 Kurpah, 500 dry-leaf Madras, 700 figs and Hoody, 520 Bimlipatam, and 50 Manila). *Shellae* has been fairly active privately, with sales of ordinary to fair *orange* TN at 102s. to 103s., and of AC garnet at 97s. per cwt. To-day, however, the market is quieter at 107s. per cwt. (nominally) for TN for January delivery. On Friday last 200 cases *China galls* sold at 42s. c.i.f. for January-March shipment, showing lower value.

Quicksilver may still be had at 6l. 7s. 6d. from the importers, and at 6l. 6s. from the second-hand.

Chemicals are generally slow of sale. *Tartaric acid* English, 10½d. to 11d. per lb. Foreign brands are rather firmer to-day, at 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb. *Citric acid* quiet at 1s. 5d. per lb. *Cream of tartar* offers at 66s. 6d. to 67s. per cwt. for white French crystals. *Chlorate of potash* on the spot is quoted at 7¾d. per lb. There has been a considerable business in Bengal *Saltpetre* with sales of 5 per cent. January at 17s. 6d.; 10 per cent. January at 17s. 3d.; 5 per cent. January-February 17s. 3d. and 10 per cent. ditto at 17s. per cwt. *Benzol* is flat and lower, fifties at 1s. 6½d., nineties at 1s. 5½d. per gallon.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

A FAIRLY considerable amount of business has been transacted this week, forty cases having been secured by speculators, while thirty cases of manufacturing opium have been bought by the agents of the American morphia-makers. The weather in the growing districts has been very unfavourable for the winter sowings, and the market closes with some excitement at an advance of 5d., or say at the parity of 9s. 3d. per lb. f.o.b. Smyrna.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Poisoning by Eucalyptus Oil.

SIR,—It is a pity Mr. Oscar Bancke, who writes under the above heading in your journal of September 2, is not more careful of his facts before he rushes into print, and when he professes to give a resolution passed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, he should see that he does so correctly.

The facts are as follows:—A child having died, an inquest was held, and the doctor in attendance gave it as his opinion that eucalyptus oil was the cause of death. He could not detect the smell of the oil in the stomach, nor were the *post-mortem* appearances consistent with poisoning by an essential oil. The jury, however, were guided by the medical man, and brought in a verdict that death was caused by an overdose of the oil, and added a rider that eucalyptus oil should be labelled "Poison." The Attorney-General forwarded the depositions to the Pharmaceutical Society, and asked for their opinion upon the rider. At a special meeting of the Council the depositions were carefully gone into and the matter discussed, with the result that the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That, having heard read the depositions which were taken at the inquest held upon the body of Victor Bradshaw, we are of opinion that it is very doubtful whether the child died from poisoning by eucalyptus oil at all; but, inasmuch as the case presents certain medical aspects which would be better discussed by the Court of Medical Examiners, we consider the matter should be referred to that body for its opinion.

As to labelling eucalyptus oil "Poison" or with a "Caution" label, we are of opinion that this is quite unnecessary, the oil having been sold without any such labels for about thirty years, and no danger to the public has resulted.

This is a vastly different resolution to the one given by Mr. Bancke, and I may state the opinion here was strongly against the theory of poison in the case at all. Most medical men considered it a case of pneumonia which had reached a fatal stage before medical aid was called in. There were no proofs whatever that eucalyptus oil had been taken into the stomach, and beyond the fact that about an inch of the contents of the bottle had gone, no evidence at all of the child having taken it was given. Moreover, the father said the oil had been sprinkled freely over the room as a disinfectant, which would quite account for its disappearance.

Your colonial journal reviewed the evidence very carefully, and, while not attempting to call in question the medical evidence, came to the conclusion that it was very doubtful whether the child took it as alleged. The medical man, I may add, who was called in to attend the child stated that he had had no previous experience with poisoning by oil of eucalyptus.

Mr. Bancke would have been wiser had he addressed his letter to *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, where correspondence upon the subject was invited. Of course, no one questioned the fact that eucalyptus oil in large doses is poisonous, just as oil of turpentine, &c., would be, but to label all these oils "Poison" would utterly do away with the significance of the word. Most makers of the oil give the dose as 5 to 10 drops on the label, and more than this seems quite unnecessary.

Yours, &c.,

Hobart.

H. T. GOULD.

The Tests for Eucalyptus Oil.

SIR,—In a paper by Mr. H. Helbing and Dr. F. W. Passmore, writing of the eucalyptol, which can be frozen out of eucalyptus oils, they endorse the observation of Mr. Dott that it is the "essential constituent."

This observation must be taken to mean that the value of eucalyptus oils is entirely dependent upon eucalyptol, and as this is an entirely gratuitous assumption I think it may be useful at this time to call attention to that circumstance.

So far as I am aware, there is no evidence whatever to show that eucalyptol, either from a therapeutic or hygienic point of view, is the active constituent. No doubt it is contributory to the properties of oils containing it, but, so far as is known, the other constituents are equally valuable. At any rate, the production of peroxide of hydrogen, which attends upon the oxidation of such oils, is, I believe, associated with other of their constituents than eucalyptol, and the hygienic value of eucalyptus oils is to a considerable extent, at least, dependent upon that process.

My only object in writing this letter is to prevent a matter of assumption from becoming regarded as a matter of fact.

Yours truly,

Elmstead Knoll, Chislehurst.
December 26.

C. T. KINGZETT.

Tela Vesicatoria.

SIR,—We observe in your DIARY for 1894, page 331, a formula for the above which may possibly lead to confusion.

Tela Vesicatoria is the distinctive name by which our well-known Cantharidin blistering-tissue has been recognised for half a century or more. The chief points of our speciality are its cleanliness, certainty of action, elegance, and portability—indeed, it was with a view to superseding the application of the crude fly with all its disadvantages that we originally introduced the blistering-tissue.

The DIARY formula being somewhat on the lines of the B.P. Charta Epispastica, has not, of course, the slightest resemblance to our Tela Vesicatoria. Nor can it mislead those who are familiar with our speciality, as you can judge from the sample which we enclose herewith.

We are, Yours truly,

Edinburgh.

T. & H. SMITH & Co.

Syrup-making.

SIR,—I notice that the Liverpool chemists have been discussing the best way for making simple syrup (*vide ante*, page 659), and perhaps my plan may be useful to them. Instead of putting the liquid and sugar together in the pan cold, and boiling, I have found syrups do not crystallise (or, at any rate, scarcely perceptibly) if the liquid is *first* brought to the boiling-point and then add the sugar. Of course, after adding the liquid and sugar one must bring the mixture again to the boiling-point. I also find a good hot fire is best, as the shorter time the pan is on the fire the less chance there is of crystallising.

K. F. (161/13)

Pure Waters.

SIR,—Increased attention is being given on every side to the fact that an abundant supply of pure water is of vital necessity to every community, and it does not seem altogether unreasonable to open the question whether the public will rest satisfied, and whether the leaders in sanitary matters will allow the public to continue to purchase with such confidence almost anything put into a bottle, sometimes aerated and sometimes not, which may be sold as pure water.

If we feel it a grievance that the butcher charges us the price of Scotch beef, and serves us with American, which latter is undoubtedly very excellent, although not of the market value of our home-grown produce, certainly sooner or later the public will want to know exactly what it is they drink as pure water in the millions of bottles consumed annually, not only at home, but in our colonies and India.

I was very much struck during a visit to India a few years back, with the quantity of soda-water consumed there. Anglo-Indians tell deplorable tales as to the iniquity of the

natives in drinking water from the tanks and rivers of India, and how their so doing spreads disease; and, certainly, from the prevalence of elephantiasis, cases of which may be seen daily in the streets of Madras, there seems every reason to believe that bad water is responsible for an enormous loss of life annually in India, and the question comes, from whence are these millions of bottles of soda-water supplied? Of course, a certain portion of soda-water is manufactured by chemists of the highest standing, who would take care that the water used in their factories was derived from a pure source; but a vast quantity of cheap soda-water is manufactured by the natives, goodness knows where and how, and the mere fact of aerating this water, if originally polluted, will not make it pure.

The same question, although probably in a much modified form, might with advantage be raised in this country. We seem to have arrived at some sort of rough control over our food-supply, as we read of seizures of fish, and, occasionally, of meat and fruit, condemned as unfit for human food, which gives us a considerable amount of confidence in the soundness of our food; but we do not seem to have the smallest control or the smallest guarantee with our bottled-water supply. Should not the law preventing false descriptions of goods be made applicable to the bottled-water supply of this country?

Let the origin of the water be stated distinctly, not only on all foreign imported waters, whether medicinal or table, but also on all home-made mineral waters; and I would suggest a law enacting that the analysis of a Government official should be given in detail on the label of every bottle. This is done in certain cases, and I hope the time is not far distant when it will be made compulsory.

Yours truly,
P. COLLINGWOOD.
London, December 22.

Carbolic Acid as a Disinfectant.

SIR,—My previous letter with respect to this subject has evidently struck home, judging from the tone of Messrs. Calvert & Co.'s reply in your issue of December 23.

I have no wish to enter upon a long personal or acrimonious discussion with that firm, but I could not allow the false statement which was made by them to pass unchallenged. At the same time, with your permission, I may be allowed to make a few further observations.

If carbolic is recognised as a standard disinfectant by various European Governments, I can only say more is the pity, because not only is it poisonous, and therefore dangerous for public employment, but notably because it is not an oxidising agent, and possesses no advantages over plenty of other equally efficacious disinfectants.

I may remind Messrs. Calvert & Co. that progress in scientific as in other directions necessarily takes place gradually. It is, however, in process, as is proved by the large amount of trade now done in sanitary preparations other than carbolic acid.

As to the false deduction which they draw concerning my faith in what they call my "pet" disinfectants, by which, of course, they mean "Sanitas" preparations, I can only say that I regard them without exception as absolutely the best of their kind; and I may remind Messrs. Calvert & Co. that I so regarded them fifteen years ago, when they were not nearly so well made as they are now, and when, by the way, Messrs. Calvert & Co. prophesied that they would expire, like many other rivals of carbolic-acid preparations had previously done, ere long. The fact remains, however, that the "Sanitas" preparations have, I believe, the largest sale in the world among disinfectants.

As for "Kingzett's Mercuric Bactericide," and "Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Candles," they are not advertised on account of any want of faith in "Sanitas" manufactures—indeed, on the other hand, in many of our advertisements, we recommend in preference the use of "Sanitas" articles; but while there is a demand for perchloride of mercury and sulphur for disinfecting and fumigating purposes, we as a business firm lay ourselves out to provide those articles in the best and most scientific forms. Messrs. Calvert & Co. must remember that we are disinfectant-manufacturers, trading in order to make a profit, and hold ourselves free to manufacture any articles we think fit.

The two quotations which Messrs. Calvert & Co. have sub-

mitted for my edification have not in the least moved me in my previously-expressed conviction that carbolic acid has caused more deaths than it has saved lives, and is not qualified for use as a general disinfectant.

Yours truly,
C. T. KINGZETT.

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green,
December 27.

Was the Chemist or Doctor to Blame?

SIR,—In your issue of December 23 you report, under the above title, an inquest at Derby, which certainly calls for comment, as the medical evidence was erroneous, and calculated to do the chemist (Mr. Hart) serious harm. Dr. McKay says (according to report), "When I saw deceased alive the pupils were dilated, which was a sure sign of opium-poisoning." According to all medical authorities, the principal diagnostic sign in opium-poisoning is contracted pupils. Besides, I never heard of convulsions being caused or accelerated by opium, as stated. I think this should not pass unnoticed.

Yours faithfully,
BUSY BEE. (196/1.)

Stores Prices and Alkaram.

SIR,—As all supplies of Dunbar's Alkaram pass through our hands, we should like to say in answer to the letter of "Inquirer," page 903 of your issue of December 23, that the price of the article was reduced to 17s. per dozen, or 1 dozen for 16s. 6d., so far back as August last. The patent-house by whom your correspondent is still supplied at 26s. 1d. nett appears therefore to be a little behind the times.

Yours faithfully,
F. NEWBERRY & SONS.
1 and 3 King Edward Street, E.C.,
December 27.

SIR,—"Inquirer" in your issue of December 23 asks you to explain how it is that the Civil Service Stores can sell Dunbar's Alkaram at 1s. 8d.

Had he carefully looked through the advertisements in your Summer Issue, July 29 last—this would not have been necessary, for at foot of Messrs. Newbery's advertisement, page 70, the following appears:—

Alkaram, Dr. Dunbar's.
Retail 2s. Per doz. 17s. (1 dozen for 16s. 6d.).

The surprise rather is, that your correspondent should have allowed himself to be so mulcted. If he purchased since above date at the price he states he paid he should claim a rebate, and henceforward more carefully read the "ad." pages of your journal; by so doing he would soon save amount of his subscription. His "patent-house!" must have had a big stock of the original style or else little demand if not yet cleared out. The new style, in carton is a decided improvement.

Your obedient servant,
J. H. B. (196/10.)
Dublin.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacopoeia and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

189/3. *Phenacetin*.—We cannot undertake to decide whether any particular lozenges need to be labelled "Poison." Certainly they do if any moderate quantity of them are poisonous, but, as you may have noticed, the High Court has refused to consider that a preparation containing only a very small proportion of morphia comes within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act.

187/65. *Bray*.—It is not absolutely necessary that an ordinary deed should be attested at all, although it is usual and proper. The fact of a deed of apprenticeship or any other deed being attested by the brother of one of the signatories is quite immaterial, and does not invalidate the

deed in any way. The only case where the attestation is of great consequence is in the case of a will, when the attesting witness loses any legacy that may be given to him. The will, however, is not invalidated.

191/32. *Rheum*.—A special resolution under the Companies Act can only be passed if at the meeting at which it is proposed, "of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given," three-fourths of those present (in person or by proxy) approve of it. A subsequent general meeting, not less than fourteen days, and not more than a month later, must be held to confirm such resolution, and due notice must likewise be given of this meeting. At this meeting a bare majority is sufficient.

195/12. *Old Subscriber*.—We do not see that you have any claim for compensation if the wholesale tea merchant takes away his agency from you. The agreement is one that either party could conclude at pleasure.

195/49. *Assistant*.—We cannot possibly tell whether the deceased A intended the money he paid on behalf of B to be a gift or a loan. On the face of it B owes the money, and must pay it to the estate unless he can produce some evidence that his brother intended to make him a present of the sum advanced.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

This Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

182/17. *Inquirer*.—The College of Preceptors certainly allows pharmaceutical students to be examined in those subjects for the Medical Preliminary which they had not passed before 1892. The General Medical Council, in consenting to this course, did not contemplate that students should pass a portion of the new examination, but complete the old one. Please put this before Mr. Robertson, and let us know the result.

184/36. *Transvaal*.—See page 367 of the 1894 DIARY. You may alter the flavour by changing the essential oil.

184/3. *Agra*.—(1) Any information as to agency arrangements for English houses in India must depend entirely upon the credentials which you can produce and the amount of business which you estimate being able to do. You should talk over the matter with some traveller. (2) For the treatment of Syphilis mercury is relied upon, potassium iodide being given along with it as in the following prescription:—

Liq. hydrarg. perchlor.	..	..	..	3j.
Potassii iodidi	..	..	..	5j.
Spt. chloroformi	..	..	..	3ss.
Dec. sarsæ co. ad	..	..	..	3viij.

M.

One to two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

(3) See page 326 of the 1893 DIARY in regard to other matters; also reply on page 907. (4) Impotency can only be medicinally treated with tonics, such as syr. hypophos. comp. or syr. Eastoni. If you wish to make a speciality of either of these you should dilute with some aromatic infusion.

169/42. *Carnis*.—(1) For Beef and-Malt Wine see page 877. In order to get it clear allow to settle for at least three weeks; then filter. (2) We do not think you can improve the injection. Of course it is the zinc sulphocarbonate which acts most strongly, the rest being placebos. Still, we would not advise you to leave them out.

186/14. *Spero*.—We expect that the water which you use owes part of its hardness to magnesium salts, and that the use of the softening-powder brings in the trouble. We could not advise you clearly on the matter without a personal investigation, but we think you should omit the softening.

186/5. *X. J. Z.*—There is no doubt that the Liver-pill will gripe rather severely. That is one of the faults of podophyllin when combined with colocynth. Try rather the following:—

Resin. podophylli	..	..	..	gr. ij.
Leptandrin	..	..	..	gr. ij.
Aloes socotrine	..	..	..	gr. xvj.
Ol. caryoph.	..	..	..	vi.
Pulv. zingib.	..	..	..	gr. viij.
Ext. hyoscyami	..	..	..	q.s.

Make a mass, and divide into eight pills.

185/62. *Cacodyl*.—Birds' skins are cured with arsenical soap. See page 692, *C. & D.*, November 5, 1892.

185/67. *Calorific*.—Cocaine solution is undoubtedly the best Dental Local Anæsthetic. It is applied with a syringe. Dissolve $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of the hydrochlorate in 3 minims of distilled water, inject half of this inside the tooth, and the rest outside. After removing the needle, keep the finger over the spot for a minute. The needle should, of course, be pushed well down to the root. Three or four minutes after the injection the tooth may be extracted. Please note that dangerous symptoms, even collapse, sometimes follow the injection of cocaine, and that the operation does not become absolutely painless.

188/29. *Wills*.—Try the following method To Remove Indian-ink Lines from an architect's plan:—Rub the lines gently with a piece of linen damped with rectified spirit and placed over the finger; then use hydrogen-peroxide solution in the same way (when the spirit ceases to remove anything), and, finally, water. Simple erasure with a sharp knife is much quicker and safer in expert hands.

187/63. *V. L. F.*—We cannot at present say what the composition of the compound is, but we shall keep the matter before us. It is, however, ostensibly a secret preparation.

186/65. *J. Cogga*.—The butter will solidify when the temperature is a few degrees less than its melting-point.

187/41. *G. F.*—We put the query. Cardboard boxes are often fixed to showcards with glue, and sometimes with staple-fastenings, if for show-purposes only.

187/57. *Amicus*.—Benzine Cleans White Fur nicely if carefully applied with a brush. Also cloudy ammonia, then warm water, and dry carefully.

170/32. *J. S.*—Soothing-syrup:—

Potass. bromidi	..	..	..	3ss.
Tinct. hyoscyami	..	..	..	5j.
Spirit. anisi (1 in 20)	..	..	..	5iss.
Aq. chloroformi	..	..	..	5ij.
Syrupi ad	..	..	..	3iv.

Dissolve the bromide in the water, and add to the syrup. Mix the tincture and spirit, and add also.

Dose: A small teaspoonful.

187/7. *Yorks*.—Messrs. William Currie & Co. inform us that if an Indianrubber Hot-water Bottle goes wrong from decay it cannot be repaired, but a puncture or any similar accidental injury can be repaired. A good bottle should last twelve months or more in constant use, but inferior bottles may go wrong in a month or two. Only

those who are cognisant with the practical details of rubber-work can effect repairs.

171/31. *N. C.*—The Bladders have doubtless become brown through exposure to the air. Wash them well in warm water containing a little washing-soda; then wash with plain warm water, and dip in the following bath:—

Permanganate of potash	..	..	..	5j.
Sulphuric acid	..	..	..	5j.
Water	..	..	..	Clj.

Dissolve.

Again wash in warm water. Instead of the permanganate, 1 oz. of sulphite of soda may be used.

183/49. *Chill.*—Colic-drench for a Horse:—

Chloral. hydrat.	..	..	..	5j.
Tr. cannab. ind.	..	..	..	5j.
Spt. ammon. arom.	..	..	..	5j.
Spt. chloroformi	..	..	..	5j.
Ol. lini	..	..	..	3ij.

Dissolve the chloral hydrate in a drachm of water, and add to the other ingredients mixed together.

Give the draught in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm linseed oil. For a Chill-drench give the following:—

Nitre	..	..	..	5j.
Tincture of ginger	..	..	..	3ss.
Tincture of aconite	..	..	..	5ss.
Conc. solution of ammonium acetate	..	..	..	3ij.
Treacle	..	..	..	3ij.
Water to	..	..	..	3x.

Mix.

To be given in a pint or two of hot gruel, and keep the horse well covered with blankets.

189/43. *C. W. E.*—Ink-powder:—

Tannin	..	..	..	5j.
Dried sulphate of iron	..	..	..	5iiss.
Powdered gum arabic	..	..	..	Div.
Sugar	..	..	..	9ij.
Aniline blue, B	..	..	..	9ij.

Mix.

Dissolve in a quart of water.

191/68. *Diogenes* writes in reference to the suggestion that bottles containing poisonous or dangerous medicines should be sent out in fluted or sandpapered bottles. He narrates a case of a child being given a teaspoonful of a dangerous liniment out of a 5ss. bottle, its medicine being in a 5j. bottle, and asks how can any precautions avail against such carelessness? That argument is not logical. It does not follow that because a person is careless to a certain point that carelessness is unlimited. The nurse did not think of the different sizes of the bottle; a piece of sand-paper on the bottle might have arrested her attention.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

153/67.—*Eau Sédative* is the great French popular medicine, first given to the world by Raspail, and is used for every ill that flesh is heir to. Nasty stuff it is, too, with the camphor all floating on the top, so that it is impossible to dispense an even dose of it, though vigorously shaken each time. The French working people, however, swear by it, and so do their cousins the "Kanucks," or French Canadians, of whom we have a settlement in our neighbourhood. "*Eau sédative de Raspail*" has a popularity with the latter only shared by "*Gomme d'Epinette Rouge*," or red-spruce gum, the favourite remedy for coughs and colds.

New York, November 28.

TH. LATHAM.

A Solvent for Iodine.—I often obtain valuable hints from your journal, and am glad to place any discovery at your service. Having read notes on the injurious effects of methylated spirit with iodine, I looked for another solvent and have found it in eucalyptus oil. In a few minutes it will dissolve one in eight. When made in quantities of 2 drs. of iodine it makes the hottle very hot, but I have experienced no danger. Thus dissolved it answers well for ointment, and externally for veterinary purposes. This may not be any new discovery, but it is so to me, therefore I forward it.

Sydney, N.S.W.

WM. MOORE.

[This is all right as long as there is no turpentine in the eucalyptus oil. With turpentine and many essential oils iodine combines so energetically as to cause an explosion. In the case of eucalyptus oil there is also combination (hence the heat), and the solution does not contain one of free iodine in eight.—*Ed. C. & D.*]

Unguentum Boreium.—

P. acid. boric.	..	..	..	1½ oz.
Adipis	..	..	..	5 "
Ol. amygd. essent.	..	..	..	gtt. iv.

A very useful general ointment.

LIBRA. (174/43.)

Foot-powder for Tender Feet.—

Pulv. acid. boric.	..	..	..	1 lb.
" " tannic.	..	..	..	1 oz.
Ol. eucalypt.	..	..	..	5j.

Acts well, and has the advantage of being soluble.

LIBRA. (174/43.)

Bay Rum.—

Oil of bay	..	..	..	m55
" pimento	..	..	..	m13
Acetic ether	..	..	..	m13
Proof rum	..	..	..	one ordinary wine-bottleful
Proof spirit ad	..	..	..	556

LIBRA. (174/43.)

Oil of Kermes.—In Worcestershire we used to give syr. rhacados for this, and it appeared to give satisfaction.

R. B. S.

A Sealing-wax Lamp.—"Lux" (180/19) may find the following answer his requirements; I have found it suitable, and it is inexpensive:—About half fill loosely an ordinary 4-oz., 6-oz., or 8-oz. round with absorbent cotton-wool, and saturate with methylated spirit. Place one of Maw's connectors (such as is used with their registered tubing) in the neck and insert some thread-wick, and when required apply a light; this will give a smokeless flame and consequently a clear seal. This may be improved upon by passing a piece of metal tubing through the connector and binding it to any desired angle so as to prevent the melting wax falling upon the wick, which occurs if upright. When not in use a cap of any description may be placed over to prevent loss of spirit by evaporation.

Dublin.

J. H. BOARDMAN.

Would not a modification of the old-fashioned German float answer "Lux's" purpose? There used to be a bronze figure in the market, "A bright light," procurable from dealers in petroleum oil—John Bright in Quaker costume smoking a cigar, which answered fairly well.

Worthing.

J. BURT.

175/52.—**Dr. Abercrombie's Cough-mixture:**—

Tr. opii	..	..	..	gtt. 160
Syr. scillæ	..	..	..	3ij.
Mucil. gins	..	..	..	3ij.
Aq. cinnamon.	..	..	..	3iv.
Aquam	..	..	..	3iv.

3ss. a dose.

Thurso.

A. H. BREMNER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, post-card replies to the following:—

(191/26). *Seltzer* would be glad to learn what is the generally accepted formula for spirit of vitriol as sold for trade and agricultural purposes. All strengths appear to be supplied from ac. sulph. dil. up to one part of strong acid to two of water.

20 HIGHEST AWARDS. 20

Pears'
Soap

DEPÔTS :

LONDON:—71-75 New Oxford Street, LONDON.

NEW YORK:—365 and 367 Canal Street, NEW YORK.

MELBOURNE:—484 Collins Street, MELBOURNE.

20 HIGHEST AWARDS :

LONDON, 1851; LONDON, 1862; PARIS, 1867;
SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;
SYDNEY, 1879; BRIGHTON, 1881; BOSTON, 1883;
ADELAIDE, 1887; MELBOURNE, 1888; PARIS, 1889;
EDINBURGH, 1890; ROYAL MILITARY, LONDON, 1890;
 &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARD, CHICAGO, 1893.

ALOIN.

THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF ALOES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DISCOVERERS—

T. & H. SMITH & CO., EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

"The uniformity in strength of Aloin, the smallness of its dose, and the certainty of its action, should commend it to the favourable consideration of all medical practitioners."—*Vide* Dr. Wm. Craig's investigations respecting our Aloin, published in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for May, 1875.

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New York Office—20 Cedar Street: DILLON & CO., Agents.

[3]

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THE SAFEST AND BEST PREPARATION OF OPIUM.

PRODUCES NEITHER HEADACHE, SICKNESS, NOR CONSTIPATION.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY FROM OPIUM.

Although many new hypnotics and analgesics have been recently introduced, NEPENTHE still holds its position as THE hypnotic and sedative *par excellence*. "Nepenthe" is registered under the Trade Marks Act, and is our sole property. No other preparation should be substituted when Nepenthe is ordered in a prescription.

Sent out in bottles bearing a label in white letters upon a green ground. We prepare also *Double Strength Nepenthe*, and *Glycerole of Nepenthe* (eight times the single strength) for hypodermic injection.

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"Premier"

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SIZES
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FRAGRANT BOUQUET.	OPOPONAX.	RED & WHITE ROSES.
HELIOTROPE.	PRIMROSES.	VIOLET. ORANGE-BLOSSOMS.

2s. 6d. per lb. Carriage Paid on 14 lbs.

SIZE S
&
SHAPES.



RAIMES & CO., YORK.

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RAIMES, CLARK & CO., EDINBURGH.

Agents—TIDMAN & SON, 21 Wilson Street, Finsbury, LONDON.

THE ANASPALINE CASE.

As it is simply impossible for us (owing to extreme pressure of business) to acknowledge separately the letters of sympathy with which we are inundated since the publication of the Judgment in the above case, we are compelled to ask the writers to accept collectively our thanks, and to assure them that their good wishes for the coming year are heartily reciprocated.

Our thanks are likewise due to the very large number of our friends who have verbally assured us, either personally or through our representatives, of their regrets at the result of

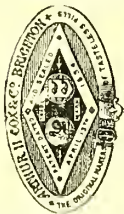
THE ANASPALINE CASE.

JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

INCORPORATED 1891.

CENTENARY 1893.



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ARTHUR H. COX & CO.,

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ORIGINAL BATEMAN'S DROPS & DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

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Attention is called to the following articles:—

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**MEDICINAL
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CHEMISTS ARE
ALLOWED
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SANTAL OIL CAPSULES, PERUVIAN
MIXTURE CAPSULES, COPAIBA
BALSAM CAPSULES, CUBE OIL
AND COPAIBA CAPSULES, MALE
FERN CAPSULES.

ALL KINDS OF CAPSULES.

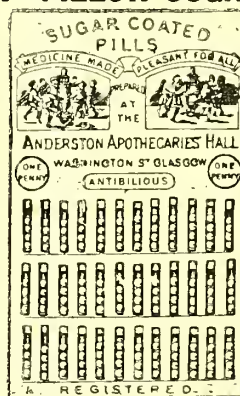
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ALL DRUGS WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE

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10. PILLS!! SUGAR-COATED!! 10. PILLS!!



Medicine made pleasant for all.
The Cheapest and Best Family Medicine
The most Saleable Article in the Market
Composed of the purest Drugs. Will keep
good in all climates any length of time.

The following varieties are put up in
Glass Tubes, on Cards of 3 doz., or in
gross boxes, at one penny per tube:—

Antibilious	Hamilton
Asafoetida	Liver
Bland	Podophyllin
Castor Oil	Quinine
Colocynth	Rhubarb
Dandelion	Tonic
Female	Vegetable, &c.

Other varieties can be had if required.
Terms—7s. per Gross, cash; 6 Gross
assorted, in handsome mahogany glass
case for 42s. Sent free by parcel post on
receipt of P. O. Order or Postage Stamp.
Agents and Purchasers of large quantities
get a liberal discount. Send for Sample.

Aromatic Cachous, Chlorate of Potash
Pellets and other varieties put up as
above at same price.

AGENTS WANTED.—APPLY AT THE

Anderton Apothecaries' Hall, Washington St., GLASGOW.
Telegraphic Address—"Lilintian Glasgow."

"SPECIALITIES" OF WIDE REPUTATION

Suitably Packed for Home and Export, in various Languages, for all Markets.

'COAGULINE' The Cement for all Broken Articles. LINSEED, Chloro-Linseed and Throat Lozenges, Jujubes, &c. CUE CEMENT, Cue Tips, Wafers, FIXERS, CHALKS, &c.	'LAVA' A fusible impervious CEMENT. Glass Valve Tubes, For Feeding Bottles. ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL.	COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, OXYMEL SCILLÆ (exceptionally brilliant) Dec. Senega. Conet. PHOSPHOSACCHARITE. GLYCERINE. Linum Glycerinum.	'SAPO-LINI' LINSEED SOAP, 'BROWN WINDSOR AND "ROSOTTO."	CHESHIRE BIRD-LIME. EMOLLIENT For Chapped Hands, &c. ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, SOCKS, ETC. GUN COVER and CARRIER.	CHEMICAL Disinfectant KAY'S TIC PILLS LINUM CATHAR- TICUM PILLS
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Prices, Circulars with Name and Address, Specimens, Show Cards, Glass Tablets, &c., &c., on application.

KAY BROTHERS LIMITED, Laboratory and Works, ST. PETERSGATE MILLS, STOCKPORT, Founded A.D. 1786.
Incorporated 1887.

1893 — Chicago Exhibition — 1893

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* EXHIBITS IN GROUP 6, CLASS 37, have received a
COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL and a CERTIFICATE of AWARD for the HIGHEST MERIT

Our Representative at Chicago Exhibition reports as the result of an interview with the President of the Executive Committee on Awards:—

"The Award to the LIQUOR CARNIS Co. at this Exhibition is tantamount to the 'Highest Award' given at previous International Exhibitions where the system of three or more Orders of Merit has been in vogue; here the Award is made for **Highest Merit only**, neither a second nor a lower degree being recognised"

WRITE FOR VIROL SHOW-CARDS, &c.

THE LIQUOR CARNIS CO., LTD. Offices—Aston Clinton, Bucks.

* The Exhibits consisted of Caffyn's Liquor Carnis, Malto-Carnis, Jelly Carnis, and Carnis Suppositories; also "Virol," the new substitute for Cod-Liver Oil.

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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN TONIC.

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. Horsford, by the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.

FORMULA.—Analysis shows that each fluid drachm contains 5½ grs. free phosphoric acid (P₂O₅) and nearly 4 grs. phosphate of lime, potash, magnesia and iron. (See U.S. Dispensatory, 15th Edition.)

The therapeutical value of phosphorus is universally acknowledged by the medical profession in all countries. This substance, in the form of phosphoric acid, and generally combined with lime, iron, potash, and other bases, is present in the tissues and bones, and in some form this remarkable acid is a constituent of all the important organs and secretions of the animal body.

Among the numerous forms of phosphorus in combination, Horsford's Acid Phosphate is offered as best adapted for use as a medicinal remedy.

Experience has proved that the Acid Phosphate is especially serviceable in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Insomnia, Nervousness, &c., as a Drink in Fevers, and as a menstruum for the administration of such alkaloids as strychnina, morphia, quina, and other organic bases which are usually exhibited in acid combination.

It acts as a nutriment to the cerebral and nervous systems, restoring to their normal condition secretory organs that have been deranged, giving vigour where there has been debility, and renewed strength where there has been exhaustion.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate has been in use by the medical fraternity for several years, with the most satisfactory results.

Samples Furnished Free to Physicians on application to

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INCREASE OF BUSINESS FOR 1894.

For weal or for woe the year 1893 is now nearly at an end, and those who have done well and those who have done ill are eagerly looking round and busily maturing their plans and schemes for the coming year. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and we are one and all earnestly trusting and expecting that the year upon which we are about to enter will be in every respect better and more successful than its immediate predecessor. To help make this hope into a certainty, the Chemist who has not hitherto kept our goods should order at once from his wholesale house a small assortment for trial. They all allow a good profit, are not cut, give perfect satisfaction, and thus pay for pushing. In conclusion, we wish all our old friends, and prospective new ones, a very prosperous New Year.

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NON-TOXIC AND NON-IRRITANT.

Readily soluble in water. It dissolves Uric Acid concretions twelve times more freely than Lithia Carbonate.

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PIPERAZINE may be obtained in Crystals wholesale at **17/6** per oz. net, or in 1-GRAMME COMPRESSED TABLETS, pure, without any admixture, Schering's own manufacture, at **7/6** per dozen gramme Tablets.

Minimum Dose—1 Gramme or 15 Grains per day in a Pint of Water.

This may be divided into two or three portions during the day.

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NON-TOXIC, AND HAS NO EFFECT ON THE HEART.

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Pulv. Piper Nig. 1½ gr.	Ext. Gent. 1 gr.
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Atropine.....	1-100, 1-300 gr.
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Blue Pill, with Colocynth and Hyoscyam.	5 gr.
Calelm Sulphide	1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.
Calemel, Colocyn., and Hyosc.	5 gr.
Calemel Co., B.P.	5 gr.
Camphor and Hyoscyam.....	2 gr.
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Cervicose Snblimate	1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.
Oroton Oil	1-2 gr.
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N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. fl. extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.	
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N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the “McC. & R.” method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.	
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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS.

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD, and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that "Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, "that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection."

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated, "that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor."

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, "that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood."

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and other were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

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FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

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Baiss Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs.,	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen, & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raimes & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raimes & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	"
Oox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
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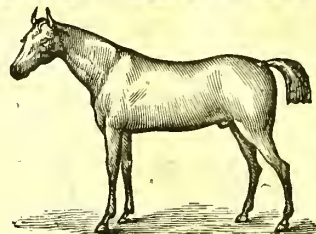
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For Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Strains in the Back Sinews, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Sore Throats, &c., in Horses.

As used in the Stables of the Royal Families, Nobility, the leading Trainers, and largest Horse Owners throughout the World for over 60 years.

Obtains a large sale (and affords a handsome profit) wherever introduced. May be procured of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole Proprietors—

BIRD & STOREY, 42 Castle Street East, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.



THE FINEST BOTTLES IN THE MARKET, WITH WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, ARE
SPECIALITIES. BRANDED THUS. SPECIALITIES.

Best Dispensing Bottles in all Shapes, including Round-cornered, and any Fancy or other Shapes for Proprietary Articles.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Hand-made Rounds, Opal, Flint, and Turquoise Boxes.

Every attention given to any coloured and special-shaped Bottles.

White Flint, Blue Tint, Green Tint, Rich Dark and Pale Amber, Jet Black, Actinic Green, and all shades of Blue.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

DAY, SON & HEWITT'S NEVER FAILING HORSE, CATTLE & SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

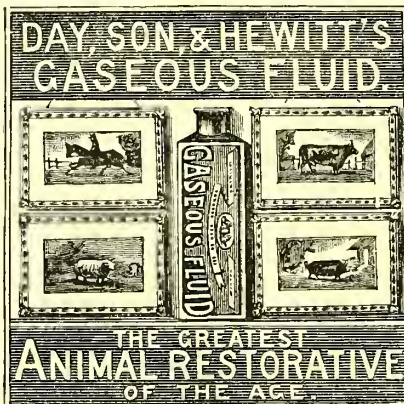
For Kicks, Outs, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Painful after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhoea.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhoea, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle, 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

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THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoarse in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Tugs. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

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STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**
For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

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HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**
For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

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Trade Terms and full particulars on application.

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THE NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

A TRUE GERMICIDE & DEODORISER,

Somewhat less refined than **CREOLIN**, the virtues of which are
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Jeyes' Fluid and its Preparations

SHOULD BE RECOMMENDED BY THE CHEMIST EVERYWHERE WHO DESIRES TO SUPPLY ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLES.

PRICE LIST

(ABBREVIATED).

Retail Prices		Jeyes' Fluid.		Trade Prices	
s.	d.			s.	d.
0	6	..	Sixpenny Bottles (bottles included) ..	4	0
1	0	..	Shilling ..	7	0
3	6	..	1-gall. Iron Drums (drums included) ..	2	6
6	0	..	1-gall. Drums ..	4	6
11	6	..	2-gall. " " " ..	8	6
28	6	..	5-gall. " " " ..	20	0
55	0	..	10-gall. " " " ..	38	6
Per gall.					
5	0	..	20 & 40 gallon Casks (casks free, not returnable) ..	3	6
1	1½	..	UNIVERSAL PERFECT PURIFIER (in bottles) ..	8	6
			Sanitary Powder.		
1	0	..	each Canisters, in boxes of 1, 2, or 3 doz. ..	7	0
0	6	..	" " " (Also in Casks and Bags.) ..	4	0
			Disinfectant (Brown) Soap or Household (White) Soap.		
			No. 1 QUALITY.—In 1-lb. Bars, papered.		
In 1-cwt. Boxes ..			(Also in Small Packages.) ..	31	0
			No. 2 QUALITY.		
In 1-cwt. Boxes ..			(Also in Small Packages.) ..	25	0
			In 3-lb. Bars, 2s. per cwt. less.		

Retail Prices		Triple Milled Toilet Soaps.		Trade Prices	
s.	d.			s.	d.
1	6	..	"Perfect Purifier," 6 Tablets ..	12	0
1	6	..	"Coal Tar," 6 Tablets ..	12	0
2	0	..	"Old Brown Windsor," 12 square Tablets ..	18	0
0	6	..	"Special Line," 3 Tablets ..	4	6
2	6	..	"Toilet" (Scented), 6 Tablets ..	21	0
2	6	..	"Sublime Toilet" (Unscented), 6 Tablets ..	21	0
2	0	..	"Boudoir Tablets" (Perfumed), 3 Tablets ..	16	0
5	0	..	"Transparent Complexion," 12 Tablets ..	36	0
1	0	..	"Transparent Soap," 3 Tablets ..	8	0

N.B.—The first three varieties supplied also in 7-lb. deal Boxes. Customers' Names stamped on Tablets if sufficient quantity ordered.

Each		Toilet Preparations.		Trade Prices	
s.	d.			s.	d.
1	0	..	Shaving Stick, in Cardboard Box ..	8	0
6	0	..	Tooth Powder, in 1-lb. Bottles ..	48	0
1	0	..	" " " Metal Box ..	7	0
2	0	..	Dentifrice Water, in Bottles, with Sprinkler ..	15	0
1	0	..	Lano-creolin, 5% Antiseptic, in Tubes ..	9	0
3	0	..	" " " Large Tubes ..	24	0
6	0	..	" " " 1-lb. Jars ..	48	0
1	6	..	Antiseptic Ointment, 10% Antiseptic, in China Pot ..	12	0
0	9	..	" " " 20% Antiseptic, in Metal Box ..	6	0
3	6	..	Spray Diffuser, in Box complete ..	30	0

Sheep Dip, Wood Preserver, and other Agricultural Preparations.

TERMS, 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT AT ONE MONTH.

All Goods delivered Free in London. For the Country, Free at any London Railway Station or Wharf.

FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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A NEW MEDICAL PAMPHLET,

With Recent Opinions of English Medical Men, free on request.

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HOT-WATER BOTTLES.



All Chemists should try our "Comfort" Hot-water Bottles, made in Drab, Red, Black and Cloth covered. Retains its heat longer, and affords a more soothing effect than any others. Free from objectionable smell, and, being fitted with Patent Safety Screw, all risk of scalding in filling is prevented.



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THE NEW BOOT-WARMER.

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All Sizes and Shapes kept in stock or obtained on the shortest notice.

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To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses.

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| "The Leicester" | RIBBON PLASTERS | On FLESH-COLOUR CAMBRIC. All widths. In Tins. |
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| "The Leicester" | MUSTARD LEAVES | Thoroughly reliable. |
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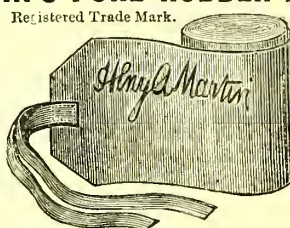
Francis' Capsicum Leaves, Francis' Bronchial Protectors, &c.
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Registered Trade Mark.

For the
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of Varicose
Veins, Ulcers,
and other
Diseases of
the Leg.



CAUTION.—Please order *Genuine Martin's Bandages*, each being stamped with Dr. Martin's signature. All others are *Spurious Imitations*.

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1A.	Thick ..	10 1/2	3	7/6
8.	Thin, for leg and knee ..	14	3	7/6
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The "Eureka" Medicated Pine Wool Felt Protectors	Per doz.	Single 6/-	7/6	9/6	12/6	15/6	18/6	21/6
Ditto ditto ditto	"	Double 13/-	15/6	20/-	25/-	30/-	36/-	42/-
The Sanitary "De Luxe" Health Protectors, in								
Scarlet or White	"	Single 5/-	6/6	8/-	10/-	13/-	17/-	20/-
Ditto ditto ditto	"	Double 11/6	15/-	22/-	28/6	36/-	42/-	50/-
A beautiful woven material, all wool, nearly 1/4-inch thick, light and porous.								
The "Eureka" Fur Felt Protectors								
Scarlet Lamb's Wool Felt Protectors	Per doz.	Single 4/6	5/6	7/6	9/0	11/-	15/-	19/-
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All one price.								

Best qualities, best shapes, best make, best selling. Prices quoted for every style and for any material. All Protectors warranted to be fast colour, washable, and of English manufacture. Obtainable at the above prices from all Wholesale Houses, or from the Patentee—

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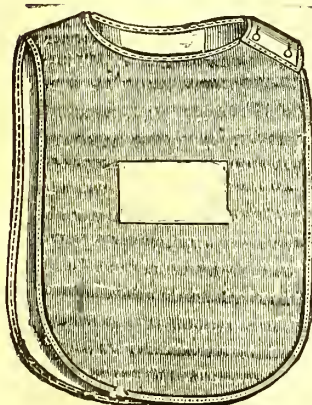
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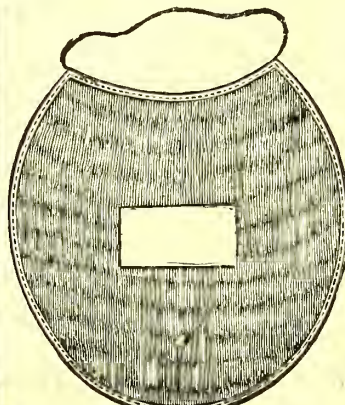
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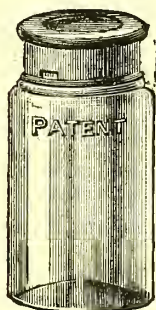
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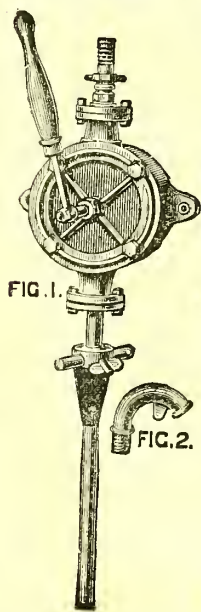
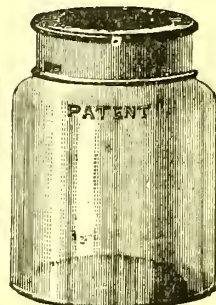
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Who have given up this part of their business,
and it is our intention to continue same.

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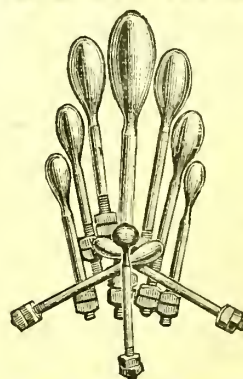
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SPECIAL
SHAPES
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SIZES
MADE
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STANDARD
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PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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COMPRESSED TABLETS

Of various shapes and sizes, from ½ gr. upwards. Nos. 4 and 5 Machines have
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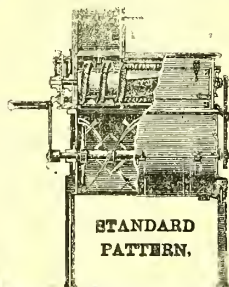
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For all your powdered goods.

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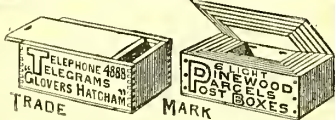
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Said friend JONES, the GO-AHEAD CHEMIST, "I'VE DOUBLED MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood boxes."

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Boxes, planed and binged,
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Special Price for Large Quantities to Ship etc.

WOODEN
BOXES
ALL SIZES
MADE TO ORDER

SAVE YOUR TIME & MONEY.

BUY PRACTICAL & RELIABLE RECIPES.

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Balsamic Cough Linetus.

A bright cherry red—permanently brilliant preparation—without Opium, Morphia, or any Nareotic. Rapidly efficacious—adapted to old and young—very pleasant to the palate—will keep any length of time.

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Price 5/- each, or the three for 12/6.

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The superior quality of Newsome's Absorbent Surgeons' Lint is universally admitted. The V.B. quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C, D, E, and F, qualities are equally pure and absorbent; E, is stronger in fabric.

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Specially Bleached & Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent & Bleached & Grey Waddings; also Sheet Waddings, Tow, &c.

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TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARETTE, & CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16 Cannon Street, BIRMINGHAM

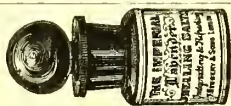
All Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacconists' Fancy Goods should send P.O. for a copy of our Illustrated Price List. It is simply invaluable as a reference and guide to the Trade, and new beginners gather much useful information from it, thereby gaining experience and saving time and money.

SEASONABLE WINTER GOODS.

BRONCHITIS KETTLES.		CHEST AND LUNG PROTECTORS.					
	Each	Scarlet No. 1	2	3	4	5	6
Small Round .. 1/2		Single .. 5/9	8/-	9/6	11/6	15/6	21/6
Large " .. 1/8		Double .. 13/-	17/-	21/6	27/-	36/6	43/-
Small Oval .. 1/9		THE WINTER—					
Large " .. 2/-		Vest Shape 18/-	24/-	30/-	36/-	42/-	55/-
		NATURAL GREY FUR-FELT—					
		Single .. 6/6	9/-	12/-	15/6	20/-	25/-
		Double .. 15/-	20/-	25/6	34/-	42/6	52/-

RESPIRATORS.

1/- Cork	Per doz.	7/-
Metallic— Retail.		
1/- 1/6 2/- 2/6 3/6 5/- 6/- 8/-		
	Per doz.	
7/6 10/- 14/- 17/- 27/- 36/- 45/- 57/-		



THE IMPERIAL LAVENDER
SMELLING SALTS.

6/7 Retail	4/-
1/6 " " " " " "	12/-

PERFUME SPRAY PRODUCER.

Crystal Cut Bottles, Double	Per doz.	1/- Fancy Bottles, Single Ball	8/-
Bellows, Gilt Mounts .. 27/-		1/6 Pump Sprays	10/-
Ditto, larger	33/-	Atmospheric—	
Assorted Colour, Square Bot-		6d. " " " " " "	3/6 & 3/9
tles, Figured, Gilt Mounts.. 27/-		Watch Shape—	
Ditto, Globular, with Silver		6d., very pretty Metal, fitted	
Colour Mounts	26/-	with Sprinklers	4/-

FANCY PERFUMES IN CASES.

Leather Case, fitted with 2 Cut	
Bottles, each	5/-
Card Case, Hinged Lid, 1 Bottle,	
per doz.	22/-
Ditto, with Globe-shape Bottle	27/-

PERFUMES ON CARDS.

2d. Assorted	1/3
2d. Lavender Water	1/2
3d. Perfumes	1/10

A Large Selection of Fancy Toilet Bottles, Smelling-salt Bottles, Puff-boxes, Hair Brushes, &c., &c., suitable for Presents, kept in Stock.

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS,
Druggists' Sundriesmen,
1 & 3 KING EDWARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,
With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.
3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
6 and 8 " " " " " " 9/- " "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.
1 oz. 1 oz. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz.
3/6 - 3/9 - 4/6 - 5/3 per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES.
2 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.
7/- .. 8/- .. 9/- .. 9/- per gross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities not carriage paid. Sample Bottle sent free on application.

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Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

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A.D. 1777.

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KENT'S
BRUSHES.

See pp. 145-148, Summer Issue; also Diary, 1894,
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POISON ALARM BELL.



Simple, yet Certain Security.

The bell clips on to the neck of the bottle, so that in the night, for instance, if the lotion bottle is taken up in mistake for mixture, the bell rings and warning is given.

3/6 per doz.

Had the bottle containing Chloral, administered in mistake to Professor Tyndall, been supplied with one of these bells, his *life* would have been saved.

SHIRLEY BROS., 105 Whitecross St., E.C.

By Royal



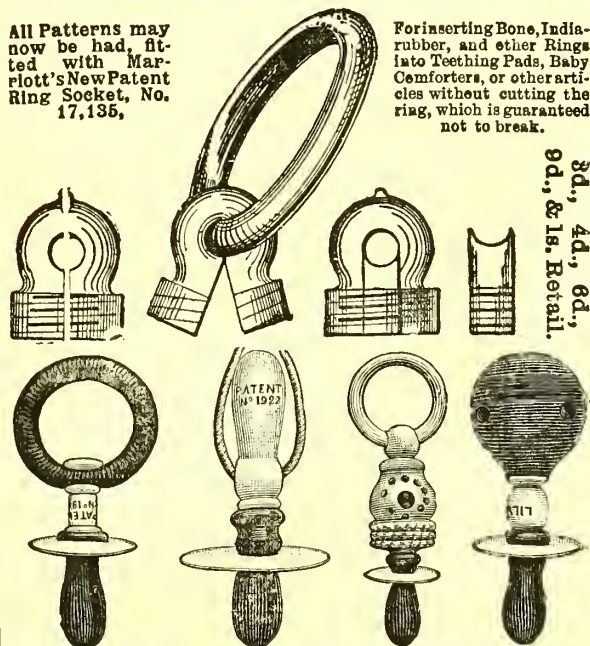
Letters Patent.

THE TEETHING PADS TO SELL. THE "LILY" BABY COMFORTER.

The teats are seamless, and always retain their proper shape.
THE CHILD CANNOT POSSIBLY IMBIBE AIR.

All Patterns may now be had, fitted with Marriott's New Patent Ring Socket, No. 17,135.

For inserting Bone, India-rubber, and other Rings into Teething Pads, Baby Comforters, or other articles without cutting the ring, which is guaranteed not to break.



3d., 4d., 6d.,
9d., & 1s. Retail.

Patentees and Manufacturers, **E. MARRIOTT & CO., HASTINGS.**

OTHER PATTERNS SEE 1893 DIARY, PAGE

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10-gross Tins, carriage paid, for 4/6. Cash with order.
7-lb Tins (56 gross), carriage paid, for 21/-. Cash with order.

COMP. SULPH. LOZ. (Garrod's Formula) & TABLETS.

4 lbs., carriage paid, for 4/-. Cash with order.
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Absolutely Pure Essence of Lemon.

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SPÉCIALITÉ:—CONCENTRATED OIL OF LEMON.

Thirty times the Strength of ordinary Essence.

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Lupus, Ringworm, Varicose Veins, &c.

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Plain or with Stock Embossing "Pet. Jelly," "Zinc Oint.," &c.

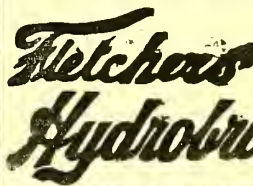
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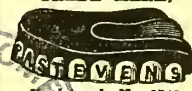
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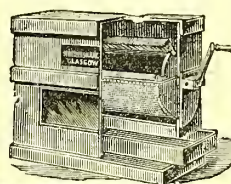
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